VOLUME XVIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

NUMBER 22.

SUPERVISORS

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY

IT IS GONE FOREVER.

ONTONAGON WIPED OFF THE EARTH BY FIRE

Glory of the Little Town Made one by Matches is No More Kighteen Hundred People Are Home less, Impoverished, and Hungry,

Sawdust Town's Pate.

Another sawdust fown has gone where many have preceded it. Ontonagon lich, the oldest settlement on Lake Superior between the Soo and Bayfield, is no more, and its 1,800 homeless and hun-

gry inhabitants are depending for food and shelter upon charity.

The story of its destruction in a few brief hours Tuesday afternoon is pitfully like the stories from a score of other lum-bering towns in the Northwest which have en wiped from the earth in a few hours been wiped from the earth in a few hours. Smoldering forest fires had burned in the awanp south of the Diamond Match Company's big mills for two weeks. At moon the wind freshened. At 1 the first mill caught fire. The automatic sprinklers deluged the whole interior with water, but the gale from the southwest drove the flames into the lumber along the river, where 60,000,000 feet of pine lumber was stacked in piles as high as a three-story. stacked in piles as high as a three-story building. Then it was a race for life. So quickly did the flames spread that the firemen were compelled to abandon their ap-



HARBOR AT ONTONAGON.

paratus and flee for their lives. Blazing dreds of feet high by the irresistible cur-rent of hot air, to fall a quarter and half mile farther on and fire the buildings that they alighted upon. The people fied in all directions, and families were divided. By or colors, and families were divided. By 5 o'clock the destruction of the village was complete, and not a soul remained in the town proper. Prior to abandoning his post at the railway depot the operator had sent out an appeal for aid. The relief train managed to get within about a mile of the doomed village. The train picked up all the people found beside the track and took them to Rockland, where they were made as comfortable for the night as the limited accommodations of the ham let would permit.

As soon as daylight came the train crew of the St. Paul Railway, aided by citizens, loaded into a box car all the clothing and provisions that could be col

lected and set out for Ontonagon.

The work of reilef was legun immediately. Word was received by the railway officials at Houghton that cars of supplies including tents and lumber for temporary sheds were already on the way

from Marinette, Green Bay, Tron Mountain and places farther south.
There is little hope that the town will ever recover from the blow. The timber in that vicinity has been gone for years and the Diamond Match Companycan save thousands of dollars by building its mills closer to its untouched forests. The cop-per mines having been worked out or

abandoned years ago, the match com-pany's plant was the mainstay. The village will, of course, be rebuilt, but there is little likelihood of its being so large or so prosperous. It is well known that many families who had accumulated wealth in former years re-mained only because of old associations, ow that these are removed they will

doubtless move away.

The total loss will reach \$2,500,000, of which the Diamond Match Company sustains \$1,000,000, with insurance of about



COURTHOUSE AT ONTONAGON.

half. Besides the Diamond Match Company other large losers are:
Sargent, Gennings & Gilkey, of
Oconto, lumber
Louis Reidinger, of Marquette,

Lowe House, four-story hotel Centennial Hotel

Centennial Hotel

loss
Bank of Ontonagon
Postoffice, court house, jail and school house
James Mercer's large warehouse, dock and coal sheds 50,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot 50,000

Government breakwater and

works.

Five hundred residences.

The county buildings, business blocks, merchandise stocks and dwellings were fairly covered by insurance. The heaviest loser among insurance companies is the Milwaukee Mechanics, which held about \$35,000 worth of risks on village property

Other heavy underwriters were: Lon don and Liverpool and Globe, \$10,000 don and Liverpool and Globe, \$10,000; Hartford, \$9,000; Northern, \$7,000; New York Underwriters, Phoenix of Hart-ford, Phenix of Brooklyn, Hanover and Hartford, each \$6,000; Columbia Fire Lloyds, \$7,500; Phoenix of London, \$4,-

troit Fire and Marine and Grand Rapids—were involved. Each lost \$2,000. Among the losses was the superb coin collection of Manager Cometock of the Diamond Match Company. This collection was valued at nearly \$30,000 and was insured for \$20,000. It was regarded as one of the finest in this country.

CANADA WINS BY A FLUKE

Mistake of Captain Barber Costs the The Canadian yacht the Canada defeat ed the challenger the Vencedor and won the international race. The defender won by twenty-six seconds, time allowance,



CHALLENGE YACHT VENCEDOR.

nfter as pretty a yacht race as was ever sailed on Lake Erie. It was a hard race for the Yankee yacht to lose, for she had the race well won, but lost in a most unthe race well won, but lost in a most unfortunate way. The course was five
miles straight away to leeward and return and repeat. On the second turn
Capt. Barber could not make out the
the stake boat. There were three boats in
line flying the American flag and there
was nothing to indicate which of these
was the real boat. The stake boat had two
masts. Anchored below her was another
small boat with two masts and an Amerimall boat with two masts and an Amer can flag flying from one of them. The Vencedor was headed properly for the right boat, but as she neared it her cap-tain seemed perplexed and undecided what to do. Finally he pulled away for the furthermost one and rounded them all His error cost his boat the race, for he los boat. Had he turned the boat properly



INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE TROPHY the Vencedor would have won the race by osing it by a little less than half a min

MET IN MILWAUKEE.

National Convention of Republican

The convention of the National League of Republican Clubs met in Exposition Hall, Milwaukee, The attendance of delegates at the opening session was not so large as expected, but more came in dur-ing the day and evening. There was also a slight feeling of disappointment at the a slight feeling of disappointment at the absence of certain speakers of national reputation, whom the National Committee had declined to send, on the ground that they were needed elsewhere. Ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas was asked to deliver an address, but could not attend, nor was Senator Allison able to be present. The big hall in the Exposition Building was handsomely decorated with the national colors. The background was yellow, while peering out from among the flags were large designs of twenty-dollar gold pieces. There were only a few spectators in the galleries. The delegates were slow in arriving, and it was an hour after the in arriving, and it was an hour after the

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, president of the National League, called the convention to order, and Rev. W. A. Huntsberger invoked the divine blessing upon the assemblage. President McAlpin presented semblage. President McAlpin presented Mayor Ranscheuberger, who, in behalf of the city, welcomed the visiting delegates. Mayor Ranscheuberger said it was with pleasure that, as chief executive of the city, he extended a cordial welcome to Milwaukee. He extended the fredom of the city, and said that he had the latch key with him. He paid a high compliment to the large delegations present, and said that the organization showed that there was great acthivity all along the line.

When he finished the delegates cheered him and gave a rousing cheer for the city

him and gave a rousing cheer for the city of Milwaukee. S. A. Harper, of Madison, Wis., president of the Wisconsin State League, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Wisconsin Republicans. Irving M Bean, chairman of the Milwaukee Recep-tion Committee, responded on behalf of the clitzens' committee, The Secretary read dispatches from

McKinley. Hobart, Depew and others re gretting their inability to attend the con

PYTHIANS INCREASE

Mombers of the Order at Cleveland

Hear Pleasing News.
The reports of the officers of the Grand
Lodge, Knights of Pythlas, as read before the encampment in Cleveland show a remarkable growth and development of the order. That of Supreme Chancellor Walter B. Richie was listened to with especial interest and was praised for its patriotic utterances on the Americanism of the order.

of the order.

The report of R. L. C. White, supreme keeper of records and seals, showed that in 1864 there were three subordinate lodges and seventy-eight members; and in 1895 6,494 subordinate lodges, and 464,539 members. States in which the greatest gains were made were: Ohio, 3,959; Illinois, 3,317; Iowa. 2,265; Massachusetts, 1,019; Missouri, 1,612; North Carolina; 1,404; Maine, 1,314; Texas, 1,219. There was a loss of 2,087 in Kansas and 4,166 in Pennsylvania. There were gains 4,166 in Pennsylvania. There were gain in thirty-eight States and territories and

loss in sixteen. The report of Maj. Gen. James R. Carnahan, commanding the uniform rank, showed that the revenues had been sufficient to meet all the expenses of the man

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

FORMALLY ACCEPTS THE PRESI DENTIAL NOMINATION.

In His Very Long Letter He Criticiae the Democratic Doctrine and Its Supporters-Gold Standard, Protection and Reciprocity Supported.

Written by McKinley.
Wm. McKinley's letter formally accepting the Republican presidential nomination has been issued. Republicans consider it a strong presentation of the principal issues of the pending campaign. It is devoted principally to the discussion of what he considers the three great questions. what he considers the three great ques tions of the campaign—protection, mon

ey, and reciprocity.

About one-third of the message is devoted to a consideration of the free silver question. He announces that he is unally question. He announces that he is unal-terably opposed to any such policy. He says that the Republican position in the pending campaign is no "new departure," but that its proposition to maintain gold and silver coin at a parity has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. He says it has inaugurated no new policy. It will, he declares, keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put the United States on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

He says that the farmers and laborer yould suffer most by the adoption of fre solver. The silver question, in his judg-ment, is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. He consid-ers the decliration of the Democratic and People's parties for unlimited, irredee

He considers protection as an issue o supreme importance, and observes that while "the peril of free silver is a menace to be feared, we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade." The one he would avert, the other correct. He recommends the immediate restoration by Congress of the reciprocity sections of the tariff law of 1890, with such amendments, f any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying princiwise and proper. The unterlying princi-ple of this legislation, he declares, should be strictly observed. This, he explains, is to "afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise

sectional issues are passing away.

Wisconsin Gold Convention Choose Presidential Electors.

waukee Wednesday under the joint lead-ership of Gen. Bragg and Senator William F. Vilas and the State organization of the

pared address. Gen. Bragg also made an address, speaking without notes. He was vitriolic and peppery, and he was en-thusiastically cheered. A solid gold plat-form was adopted. A full electoral ticket was chosen, an organization arranged for and all the business transacted necessary

and all the business transacted necessary to insure a gold campaign in the State. Not more than 200 delegates were present from outside the city.

The convention was called to order shortly before noon, with 229 delegates in the theater. John H. Brennan, of Stevens Point, was the temporary chairman. No State ticket was nominated by the convention. The question of following the lead of Illinois and going into the fight from national ticket down was the only way. A resolution was finally adopted enving the matter of a State ticket to the on the official ballot or to call a State non



By the closing down of the Brilliant Tube and Pipe Company, at Brilliant, Ohio, D. H. Browder & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., are heavy losers to the extent of \$40,000, and are involved in an embarrassing situation. Browder & Co. charge the closing of the mill to the cotton tie

The captain of the steamer Costa Rica which has arrived at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, from El Rama reports that heavy floods have occurred at that place, destroying houses and plantations and causing great loss of life.

SPRAGUE FOR GOVERNOR.

People's parties for unlimited, irredeemable paper money as the most serious menace to our financial standing and credit that could be conceived. He condemns as "in the highest degree reprehensible" all efforts to array "class against class, the classes against the masses, section against section, labor against capital, the poor against the rich, or interest against interest." r interest against interest.'

He discusses foreign immigration brief ly. He commends legislation that will pre-vent the coming here of all who "make war upon our institutions," or profit by public disquiet and turnoil. He favors liberal pensions for the solders and sall-ors, and expresses gratification that old

VILAS AND BRAGG RULE.

The Wisconsin gold Democracy was marshaled in the Pabst Theater at Mil-

National Democratic Party" came into being. - Senator Vilas was chosen permanent chairman and delivered a carefully pre-

from national ticket down was the only thing that came near causing a brush in the proceedings, as there were several present who wanted things arranged that discretion of the State Central Commit-tee, which was given power either to name candidates and have them duly placed inating convention. The platform is rath er long, but it deals with just one subject, and that is the financial issue. There is no mention of any other issue being present in the campaign.



LON V. STEVENS. atic nominee for Governor of Missouri.

Bourke Cockran, New York's great Democrat orator, has declined to support

GOLD TICKET NAMED.

ILLINOIS ANTI-SILVER DEMO-CRATS CHOOSE BLACK

Michigan Gold Democrate Make a Fight Ail Along the Line.
The gold standard Democratic State convention was held at Lansing Wednesday. There were about 150 delegates present when the convention was called to order by Thomas A. Wilson, of Jackson, the provisional chairman. The resonance the litina read in part: "We reprounce the lutions read in part: "We renounce the late Chicago convention as undemocratic in its representation, arbitrary and dishonorable in its methods, revolutionary in its platform and populistic in its nomiand Others Complete the Ticket.

nations. We refuse to support its candinations. We reruse to support its candidates or obey its mandates."

The present national administration is indorsed, the maintenance of the existing gold standard demanded and the free and unlimited coinage of silver opposed.

A full State ticket was nominated as follows:

follows:
Governor, Rufus T. Sprague, Greenville; Lieutenant Governor, A. B. Eldridge, Marquette; Secretary of State, S. L. Boyce, St. Clair; State Treasurer, Wilder D. Stevens, Kent; Auditor General, Irving W. Conkey, Berrier; Land Commissioner, A. M. Tinker, Jackson; Attorney General, Cyrus B. Lathrop, Detroit; Sureintendent of Public Institute. troit; Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion, William Heap, Muskegon; Member of State Board of Education, John S. aggert, Shiawassee. The following were named as presiden

ial electors: At large, John S. Farr of Kent and Samuel T. Douglas of Wayne; First Dis-trict, R. W. Gillette, Wayne; Second Dis-trict, John Strong, Monroe; Third Dis-trict, H. H. Hamilton, Eaton; Fourth Dis-trict, H. H. Hamilton, Eaton; Fourth Distriet, John E. Barnes, Berrien; Fifth District. John W. Champion, Kent; Sixth District, Joseph T. Titus, Livingstone; Seventh District, W. T. Mitchell, St. Clair; Eighth District, John Moore, Saginaw; Ninth District. Alex. D. Mann Muskegon; Tenth District, C. J. Pale-thorp, Wayne; Eleventh District, Edward W. Hudnut, Mecosta; Twelfth District, A. L. Sawyer, Menominee.

MICHIGAN SILVER MEN

Name Charles R. Sligh as the Head of Their State Ticket.

The Michigan silver men in convention at Bay City late Wednesday night agreed upon a State ticket. It was announced in the Democratic convention shortly after 11 o'clock that Justin R. Whiting had withdrawn from the field in favor of Charles R. Sligh of Grand Rapids for Cavernor, who was the request results. Governor, who was thereupon nominated by acclamation. Mr. Whiting was then nominated by acclamation for Lieuten-ant Governor. For Treasurer, Otto E. Karste of Ironwood, a Democrat, was named; for Auditor General, Arthur E. Cole of Livingstone County, a Populist; for Attorney General, Alfred J. Murphy of Detroit, a Democrat: for Land Com-missioner, Martin G. Loenecker of Jackon, a Populist: Superintendent of Pub ic Instruction, David E. Haskins of Mills

lic Instruction, David E. Haskins of Millsdale, a Democrat.

When the Democrats met Wednesday morning the Conference Committee reported that after a lengthy discussion of the claims of all parties to the agreement it had decided to recommend a union ticket, and first, that the ticket be hended by the word Democratic. Not a voice was by the word Democratic. Not a voice was raised in opposition to the report. The Conference Committee was instructed to report the action of the convention to the other parties, and the gathering then took

When the afternoon session opened the sergeant-at-arms announced that the Peo-ple's party and Union Silver conventions were at the door. An order to admit them was given and as they entered the spacious auditorium the new arrivals were given an enthusiastic greeting. T. E. Tarsney, Dr. Nichols and Mr. Wilson of Jackson were appointed a committee on permanent organization and order of business. Nominating and seconding speeches were limited to five minutes. Mr. Watkins of Ionia nominated Mr. Sligh, who was seconded by a half-dozen speakers. When the Sixth District was reached T. R. Shields of Livingstone nominated Solo-mon R. Bignall of Fowlerville. O'Brien J. Atkinson of Port Huron nominated Mr. Whiting. Then followed a score of supports for both Mr. Whiting and Mr. Sligh, Mr. Bignell's name being with drawn in favor of Mr. Whiting.

JOWA GOLD

Select Their Electoral Ticket and Cheer Cleveland's Name. With cheers for President Cleveland, gold and "true democracy," as they see it the Iown gold Democratic State conven-tion was called to order at the Des Moines Grand Opera House Wednesday morning by Henry Vollmer, State chairman. More than 700 delegates were present, ninety-three counties being represented. Each were a badge of gold silk, and each mount-ied his chair and cheered with a will Temporary Chairman Markley's speech. in which he arraigned Gen. Weaver, Till man, Gov. Altgeld and the silver Democ racy generally. He applauded the admit istration of Grover Cleveland, and de lared that democracy, as an organization, had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

and fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The electors at large, W. W. Witmer of Des Moines and J. E. E. Markley of Mason City, and all of the district electors were nominated with the understanding that they would enter upon a vigorous canvass which should last until election day. The platform was written by Henry Vollmer of Davenport and W. W. Baldwin of Burlington. It recognizes the value of party organization, but denies the right of the majority of a convention to adont a platform at variance with the the right of the halform at variance with the cardinal principles of the party. It denounces various undemocratic planks in the Chicago platform and adheres to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party. The convention gave no attention to State issues, and the fight this fall will

Opposed at Any Ratio.
The gold Democrats of Rhode Island
Wednesday repudiated the Chicago convention and passed this resolution:

"We insist upon the maintenance of the present gold standard of money and oppose the free and independent coinnge of silver at any ratio."

Political Points. A. W. Files is the Populist nominee for

Governor of Arkansas. Utah Populists and Democrats will ave but one electoral ticket. Oklahoma Populists indorsed the nomi nation of Bryan and Watson.

The new Populist National Committee now in charge of the affairs of the

Named for Governor by Acclamation -Platform Declares for Gold and Praises Cleveland's Administration -Babcock, Brink, Wiley, Forman

The Ticket.

fect declares against everything enun-ciated in the platform of the silver wing of the Democracy. It declares for an "honest" money standard, and lauds the "honest" money standard, and lauds t administration of President Cleveland. Senator Palmer spoke twice. He spoke early in the day, while the various com-mittees were at work, and he delivered a speech in nominating Gen. Black.

Black Nominated by Acciamation.
After Mr. Palmer had finished Mr.
Eckels called for other nominations. A



GEN. JOHN C. BLACK. delegate from Cook County moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, and Mr. Black was nominated by a viva voce vote. There was the usual cheering. The committee on resolutions was read to report. Chester A. Babcock, the chair man of the committee, read the report Franz O'Neill, of Champaign County noved that the resolutions be adopted b a rising vote. This was done, and then the convention proceeded with the other nominations, all of which were by accla-

SPRING WHEAT, CROP REPORT

Yield in Three States Is 90,000,000 Bushels Less than That of 1895. The annual spring wheat crop report, prepared by the Minneapolis Journal, covers the States of Minnesota, North Da kota and South Dakota, and these three States are estimated to have raised this year 108,000,000 bushels, against 195,000, 000 bushels last year and 120,000,000 in 1804. The acreage used is 9,500,000, about 1,500,000 more than is allowed by the Agricultural Bureau in Washington. The crop is not of the best quality, and

it is yet a question whether a considera-ole acreage in North Dakota and Northern Minneson matures because of possible frost injury. No allowance has been made for frost, however, in this computation. The late wheat is filling nicely, and promises a good yield if it is not injured. The State yields are as follows: Minnesota, 44,500,000; North Dakota, 36,000,000; South Dakota, 27,500,000. "The estimated averages are: Minnesota, 12.8; North Dakota, 10.8; South Dakota, 0.4. is very spotted, ranging in yield from two to thirty bushels. Corn. oats, barley and flax are generally favorably reported

BRYAN FILES DENIAL

Declares He Was Never in the Em

ploy of Mine Owners.

William J. Bryan, for the first time since Senator John M. Thurston, as alleged, declared that he (Brynn) was in the engley, declared that he (Arynn) was in the employ of mine owners, has made an offi-cial denial, coupled with a challenge to the National Republican Committee to come out in the open and accuse him or forerer be silent. Mr. Bryan's attention ad been called to the controversy between Senators Thurston and Stewart, and he determined to settle the matter if possible. He therefore demands an open charge, which he says he will refute with details of his private life and his financial affairs



The Andree balloon will not tie up to the North Pole this year. - Boston Traveler. Nansen did not discover the North Pole, but he believes that he knows the route.-Poorie Harold

Perhaps Dr. Nansen didn't reach latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes, but there isn't any one who can prove it.—St. Louis Star. Mr. Frost—Do you think they will ever reach the North Pole? Idler—Oh, yes; they're getting there by degrees.—Boston Ost. We gather from Dr. Nansen's observa-

tions that there is very little political ex-citement at the North Pole.—Atlanta Con-The kind of Arctic explorer the world is longing for is one who will get plumb up against the North Pole and cut his

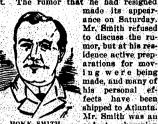
ame on it.-Boston Traveler If a fellow were at the North Pole and tarted to go east, where would be get to? New York Recorder. The South Pole onny, if he went far enough.—Boston

Dr. Nansen's ship that has had so cold an experience in Arctic seas will have a warm reception before she ties up in the quiet dock from which she started.—Bos-When Nansen met Jackson in a place when kinned the was sole monarch of all the ice he surveyed the great coldness there had been between them was com-

pletely forgotten. -- Boston Traveler.

HOKE SMITH GOES OUT.

Cicveland's Secretary of the Interior Quite the Cabinet. Hoke Smith, President Cleveland's Sec-retary of the Interior, has guit the Cabi-net. The rumor that he had resigned



HOKE SMITH. ardent champio of the gold standard up to the meeting of the Chicago convention, and "stumped" his State last spring for the cause in oposi-tion to ex-Speaker Crisp. Precisely what determined him to renounce his affilia thous is not known, but his friends say that he pledged his word to support the Chicago ticket and platform, believing, as they say, that the administration forces would triumph at the convention.

It is understood that immediately upon his withdrawal he will return to Atlanta and resume the practice of his profession. The Secretary's law office has not been The Secretary's law office has not been closed since his departure for Washington, his partner, Judge John T. Pendleton, remaining in charge. The sign, "Hoke Smith" has remained on the door, and the Secretary's desk has been kept awaiting his return. It is well known that Mr. Smith, on entering the Cabinet, left a law practice which paid several times the salary of a Cabinet officer, and he will return to enter upon one which he will return to enter upon one which will doubtless be still more profitable.

FLOUR COMBINE DISRUPTED. North American Milling Trust Has

North American Milling Trust Has
Gone to Pieces.

Flour will be sold for a time at least
at whatever price individual millers see
fit. The big flour combine known as the
North American Milling Company has gone to pieces, and as a result a cut of 10 cents a barrel in prices has been made by the Northwestern millers and followed practically all over the country among spring wheat millers. This makes the present price in Chicago of best Northvestern brands \$3.55. The combine was supposed to be one of the best and cost carefully planned ever known, and its failure is considered by some of the Northwestern concerns at least as con clusive evidence that a successful combi-nation is impossible. However, one big concern claims that the break in arrangements is only temporary. bination was effected March 16 last, and bination was effected March 16 last, and was the result of months of patient work on the part of its inaugurators, and many meetings were held. It represented a combined milling capacity of over 100,000 barrels a day. The mills within the combination had to put up a guarantee fund for the faithful carrying out of the agreements on a basis of 10 cents per haragreements on a basis of 10 cents per bar-rel per 500 barrel milling capacity. In spite of this it was soon discovered that spite of this it was soon discovered that some of the mills were taking advantage of the others in granting rebates, and this has grown from small beginnings to such large proportions that a general row resulted. The minimum price was made by one man appointed for that purpose in the Northwest, and he made the price from time to time based on the conditions of the trade, it is said, uninfluenced by any of the mills in the combine, and in ever or the miles in the compine, and in every way those who went in in good faith tried to sustain a fair minimum price, which was supposed to be a good thing for all was supposed to be a branches of the trade.

GREAT MEETING OF PYTHIANS Encampment at Cleveland Drawing

Crowds of Knights.
Great crowds of visitors were attracted to the Knights of Pythias encampment at Cleveland, it being estimated that 50,000 spectators witnessed the dress parade of the Second Ohio Regiment Sunday af-The exercises at the camp dur ing the afternoon consisted of the dress parade and a sacred band concert. In the evening many of the visiting knights attended services at the Epworth Memorial M. E. Church and listened to an ap-

propriate sermon by the pastor.

Among the attractions at the camp was Lafayette, Ind., division of the uniform rank, which has won more prizes than any other division in the country, even though it has not competed in prize drills in eight years. There was also present the crack division from Hastings, Mich. Maj. Gen. Carnahan, in speaking of the knights as military organization, said it was par of the unwritten law of the order that the knights should respond to the call of the Government in time of need, especially if it was necessary to repel an invasion by a foreign foe. The knights were no by a foreign foe. The knights were not in any sense guardsmen, he said, and they would not take part in internal dissensions unless it was necessary to proserve order and uphold the laws. Supreme Chancellor Richie, in spenking of the policy of the order, said there would probably be no change. "The same lessons that it teaches men to-day," he said, "will be good for men 1.000 years hence." be good for men 1,000 years hence."

News of Minor Note. News of Minor Note.

Eric Eckman shot and killed Danlel
Clough at Randall, Minn. The crime is
said to be the result of a dispute about
a contract for clearing land.

bridge twelve miles from Durham, N. C. The engineer and fireman are thought to be fatally injured. The Spanish press in Havana urges the Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign af-fairs, to demand the extradition of the

A freight train on the Oxford and Clarksville Railroad went through a

Cuban revolutionist, Carlos Roloff, now in the United States. Percival Lowell announces from Flag staff. Ari., that with his new twenty-fo stan, Ari, that with his new twenty-four-inch telescope he has been able to see that the Martian Canal, Ganges, is double. The Lowell Observatory will be estab-lished near the City of Mexico to ob-serve the apposition of Mars during the

Sheriff Landy Folsom has been arrested by a Deputy United States, Marshal at Perry, O. T., on a charge of having mur-dered a wealthy cattle man named Long some years ago. Folsom was suspected at the time of the murder, but was not prosecuted.

A fire at the Montpeller Industrial ex-hibition destroyed the most valuable pictures and some of the most important papers in the archives. Montpelier Uni-versity was also burned, the damage be-ing estimated at \$120,000. Anarchists are supposed to have started the confia

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor, Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7% p m. Sun day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. A.H. Mossey Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school fol-lowing morning service. Prayer meeting avery Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 1030 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday

in each month. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on The

A. TAYLOR, Secretary. MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the

W. S. CHALTER, Post Com.

J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-termoon. Mas. M. E. Hanson, President. REDECCA WIGHT, Sec. GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 12) .--

W. F. BENKLEMAN, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.-Meets every Tuesday ever J. PATTERSON, N. G. M. SIMPSON, Sec

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 -A. MCKAY, Com. GRAYLING CHAPTER ORDER OF EAST-

JOSIE TAYLOR, Sec. BRADEN, W. M. COURT GRAYLING, L.O. F., No. 790 -- Meets nd and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R. ERR BELL, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets

every first and third Wednesday of each month JULIETTE BUTLEB, Lady Com. POLLY CROTHAU, Record Keeper. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. C. TRENCH. JOHN STALEY. GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK.

GRAYLING, MICH. A general Banking business transacted. Draft ught and sold on all parts of the United States of Foreign Countries. Interest allowed can ne deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors. F. E. WOLFE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON Office hours -9 to 11 s. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8p. m. Office and residence OVER the DAVIS PHARMACY.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC. Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, - -- MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary. Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, or

GRAYLING, MICH. GRAYLING HOUSE.

GRAYL. UICH. The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business house, its newly built, farnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine same

JOHN RASMUSSON, Proprietor.

H. F. HARRISON, (Successor to F. A. Brigham, Tonsorial Artist. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TONY LARSON, Manager.

Shaving and Hair-Cuting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfactic n of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt attention given all customers. Oct. 1, 31. Remember...

we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job-**Printing**

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

A Trial Order

GOLD IMPORTS TONE UP TRADE CIRCLES.

Pallures, However, Were Many and Heavy Before the Turn of the Tide-East Liverpool, Ohio., Police Capture a Miscreant with a Strange Monia.

Dun & Co.'s Review. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of

trade says:

"Clearing house certificates have not been issued, but instead gold is coming been issues, but instead got a comment hither largely on the swiftest steamers, about \$10,000,000 being already received. Higher lending rates bring it, notwith-standing foreign events which disturb London markets and growing confidence the monetary inture of the country help. Liabilities in influres for three weeks were \$20,032,285, against \$0,519. B60 last year and \$8,214,470 in 1894. The stoppage of Hilton, Hughes & Co. is not included in these figures. The stoppage of works also continues, including amou other iron works the Illinois Steel plant nt Hammond, Ind., and the Lakeside nail nt Haumond, Ind., and the Lakeside nall works there. Disruption of the tinplate association results from inability of many concerns to go on paying wages demanded, and will presumably be followed by the stoppage of some others. Iron works are getting light new business, many contracts having been deferred 'until after the election,' and there is so little doing

that quotations are almost nominal." BEAMEN MUST BE PAID IN GOLD.

Law Passed by Congress in 1875 for Concerning the report that the United States shipping commissioner at Port Townsend is inserting in the shipping articles of American vessels bound foreign articles of American yessels bound foreign a clause that wages of seamen may be paid in silver, Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain says: "The report is doubtless a mistake, for such action would be clearly illegal. In 1873 Congress took care to protect the wages of American seamen in foreign trade against reduction through a depreciated money standard foreign or domestic, by providing that such wages in a foreign port 'shall be paid in gold or. in a foreign port shall be paid in gold or Its equivalent, without any deduction whatever, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding." The law is section 4.548 of the revised statutes."

TRAGEDY IN KANSAS CITY.

Mrs. C. W. Green Kills Her Three

Children and Herself. At Kansas City neighbors broke into the home of C. W. Green, traveling passenger agent of the Big Four Rallway, and found agent of the Big Rout Railway, and found the three children, two boys aged respectively 13 and 4 years, and a girl, aged 9, lying dead in bed. They had been shot and instantly killed as they slept. In another part of the house Mrs. Green, also dead, lay upon the floor. The woman, supposedly while temporarily insane, had apparently killed her children, then disantched berself using a revolve.

"JACK THE SLASHER."

Ohio Police Think They Have the Man

Who Destroys Dresses. The East Liverpool, Ohio, police thinks they have "Jack the Slasher," the mys-terious individual who line cut the dressand a prominent church man, was arrest ed for the offense. The slashing has always been done in the same way, elegant dresses being cut when the wearers were causht, in, crowds. Little Edna Marsh was the last victim. Her skirt was incked in broad daylight, and Flowers was

Standing of National League. Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L. W. L.

Baltimore 74 33Brooklyn 52 56
Cincinnati 69 39Philadelphia 52 57
Cieveland 65 42New York 52 50
Chicago 64 47Washinata 65
 Chicago
 64
 47 Washington
 42
 64

 Roston
 59
 49 St. Louis
 34
 74

 Pittsburg
 58
 49 Louis ville
 27
 70

Western League Standing. Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

mortgages on farm land secured \$27...
418,855.48; mortgages on city property,
\$46,460,336.01; mortgages on farm land
canceled in the year, \$24,659,351.32; on
city property, \$26,244,848.37. The total estate transfers reached \$119,537,

Enormous Wheat Crop in Sight A. C. Johnson, traveling auditor of the Van Duzen Elevator Company, who early in the season estimated the wheat yield of South Dakota at 30,000,000 bushels changed at all, will be in the way of an

Advices from Crete. A dispatch from Athens giving an account of the recent troubles in Crete says that the Moslems plundered the offices the British vice consulate at Heraklion

Killed from Ambush. from Chicago, was ambushed and killed rear Bramlet, Tenn.

Wholesale Shoe Firm Fails. William C. and John H. Brooks, whole-male dealers doing business as Brooks Brothers at Chicago, made an assignment, The assets are scheduled at \$45,000, with liabilities \$5,000 less. The members the concern attribute their failure to their

inability to make collections. is Waiting for Money from Home.

H. V. Barnum, aged 23, representing himself as a son of a Ohicago millionaire, was arrested at 5t. Paul on the charge of defrauding the Ryan Hotel of \$23 in board and drinks at the bar.

Air as Motive Power The New York Broadway Cable Com-gany have sent several cars to Worcester, Mass., where they are being equipped with air motors. Successful tests have been made, and the system may become general. Under the body of the cars is a

reservoir for compressed air, which fur

mishes the motive power. Killed the Shin's Steward. The crew of the Portland brig Henry B. Cleares mulined in the harbor of St. Johns, There Rice, attacked the dantaln, overpowered the mitistability stones shifed him, and indicated following ou the steward which caused his death.

Gent Black the Standard Bearer of Il-Governor, John O. Black, Cook: Lieutemant (Sovernor, Chairey, A. Babcock, Adams; Secretary of State, Charles S. Wiley, Coles; Auditor, Henry W. Brink, Washington; Treasurer, Edward Ridgery, Sangamon; Attorney General, William S. Forman, St. Chair; Trustees State. um S. Forman, St. Chirl. Plastes Salv. University, Charles E. Babcock, Cook; August Niehaus, Peoria; S. H. Busey. Coles; Presidential Electors at large, Ed-ward C. Hegler, La Saite; Rudolph Brand, Cook; for delegates at large 19 Indianapolis convention, John M. Palmer, John C. Black, William S. Forman, John oon C. Black, William S. Format, Julie P. Hopkins, Ben T. Cabbe, M. S. Robbins, C. A. Ewing, Roger C. Sallivan. For al-ternates, Robert Hamill, F. J. Dvorak, Henry Rock, W. S. Wilson, Ben Warren; E. Phelps, William Steiswiddle, Charles Dunham. The foregoing ticket was nom-inated Tuesday afternoon, by the Illinois State convention of the National (gold State convention of the National gold standard) Democratic marty. The con-vention was composed of upward of 1,000 delegates, representing 92 of the 102 counties in the State. The platform was in line with time-honored principles of

READY TO FIGHT FITZ.

Corbett Says He Will Meet the New James J. Corbett has made the follow g answer to the proposition telegraphed om San Francisco to the effect that if a would release him Sharkey would get a "go" with Fitzsimmone previous to the Corbett-Sharkey fight. Corbett said: "I positively "affect of the control of the contr Corbett-Sharkey fight. Corbett said: "I positively refuse to consider any such proposition. Until I meet Sharkey no one else shall. If Fitzsimmons wants to fight I am ready to met him in three weeks or less. After he has met me he can get on all the bouts he wants with the San Francisco man." Final, arrangements for the Corbett-Sharkey fight will be made soon. D' J. Lynch and Samuel Thall, representatives of the pugilist, met, but as the principals were absent nothing definite was decided upon. William A. Brady. Corbett's former manager, has declared himself out of the pugilistic has declared himself out of the pugilistic man general the pagnish of the pagnish management of account of his amusement: enterprises, and the fact that the championship belt was declared forfeited as far as all claims to it by Fitzsimmons, were concerned. The belt goes to the winner of the Corbett-Sharkey 20.

CUBA'S PERIL.

President Cisueros Resigned, but Was Brought Back.

News has been received of a crisis in the Provisional Government of the repub-lic of Cuba. There has been much friction for months between several high omeers. The climax came when the head-quarters quartermaster spoke rather plainly to the Fresident. Col. Manaduly, acting Secretary of War, resented this and, drew his revolver, suposedly to avenge the insult to his chief. The Quartermaster also had supporters, and for an instant bloodshed seemed inevitable. But the venerable President, aided by the coler heads present, quickly restored a emblance of peace. The old gentleman seminate or peace. The on gentlement of feelings, however, were deeply wounded, and he immediately announced his resignation. All that night the Provisional Government was in great danger of ignominious dissolution, but the next morning all complaints, were heard. Difficulties were adjusted, and President Cisneros with drew his resignation. Trouble is over for the present at least, and the wheels of government are running smoothly.

MURDERED 6,000 IN CRETE.

Turks Said to Have Repeated the Ar menian Horrore in the Laland.

The London Daily News says that Dr. Nicholaides, the official representative of the Cretan reform committee, who is now in Berlin, has issued a report on the Cretan massacre. Dr. Nicolaides asserts that the statements in this report can be confirmed by the consults at Canan and that firmed by the consuls at Canea, and that the diplomatic representatives there will verify the assertion that 6,000 Christiaus have been murdered in Crete by Turks; often with revolting brutality.

Four Lives Lost in a Brush Between a large band of Mexican outlaws in the Pequas canyon, State of Chihunhua, Mexico. The outlaw band numbers about Mexico. The outline and numbers about 500 and is constantly being recruited by desperate characters from the Texas borders. They claim to belong to the same army us the band of fanatics who recently attacked Nogales, Mexico.

THREE STATE CONVENTIONS.

W. L. W. L.

Minneapolis .71 39 Kansas City .60 53 Indianapolis .60 44 Milwankee .53 64 Detroit ... 65 48 Columbus ... 40 71 St. Paul ... 64 .50 Gr'd Rapids .38 .80

Statistics on Farm Mortgages! Statistics prepared by the Ohio Secretary of State for the year show that the smortgages on farm land secured .827, 418,855.48; mortgages on city property, 200 327 32. 20 27 32. 20 27 32. 20 27 32. 20 37 32. 20 Indianapolis delegates and choose presi lential electors.

> The New York dry goods firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. (once A. T. Stewart & Co.) have made an assignment to G. M. Wright, The assignment is without pref-erences. Ellin Root is attorney for the assignee. Among the banks in Wall street the failure of Hilton, Hughes & Do, is regarded as due to a gradual de-line in business. The firm's credit for the last five years has been badly im-paired, and it is understood that very little of any of the firm's single-name paper is out. The firm has been taking stock for several weeks past and recently was understood to have received about \$750,-000 which has been used in reducing th liabilities of the firm. The assignment was made by Albert G. Hilton, who com-prises the firm. No statement has as yet een made as to the amount of liabilitie and assets.

Unique Witt Ferve in Cuba. The Detroit Free Press says that it is now definitely known that the new pur-haser of the fast steamer Unique Intends her for the use of the Cubans. He is a Mobile merchant, named McGonigle, who is famous as the owner of the steamer Three Friends. The Unique will leave for Mobile as soon as some decessary re-

pairs are made.

Trainps Kill a Woman.

Near Fort Worth, Texas, two tramps to 25c; rye, 32c to 34c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; roc., No. 2 red, 63c to 63c; roc., No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; roc., No. 2 red, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; roc., No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; roc., No. 2

Turk Must Try Again.
The linited States Minister, Alex, W.
Terrill, has notified the Turkish Government that the latter's answer to the demanus of the United States for indemnity. as a result of the burning of the Ameri-can inlasions at Kharput and Marash is

satisfactory. nor satisfactor.

Blander on a Cemetery Sigh.

Amovel lawsuit has just been tried before Judge Turner and a jury in the Circuit Court at Memphis. In 1890 Nathan-

Is S. Coe, son of Edward M. Coe, of Knox County, was killed in a difficulty at a school base. Writism and Jesse Wright perelipened, tried and acquitted. This didnot satisfy Edward M. Coe, the Cather, All erected a impaument to his son and had engraved upon it that deceased came to his death from "riolence administered with a club by Jesse and William Wright." William Wright sued Mr. Coe for libel for the inscription on the monument. The trial resulted in a

the monument. The trial resulted in a terdiev for \$1,000 damages. This case is said by lawyers to be without precedent rary Trouble. le o ma orante, NEEDED.

Stricken w Ohmingon "People Are Stricken w Ohmingon "People Are Stricken w Ohmingon "People Are Stricken w Ohmingon Mich. Telegraphic communication, had not buck databilished with Ontonagon, Mich. Thesday, and details of the fire which whet that village outsof existence were still incking. Advices received by relivery official from the were left standing bill that no lives were left standing bill that no lives were left. Fifteen hundred people are homeless at Rockland hundred people are homeless at Rockland and other places in the vicinity of Ontonagon, to which the inhabitants fled. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rhilway had a car loaded with provisions at Miwaukee Wednesday morning and at Miwhukee Wednesday morning and succeeded in running it over the warped rails to within a quarter of a mile of Un-tonagon. The people are without sheltly and would be in a nitting alightnin case of storm. Other cars of provisions were sent from Marinette, Green Bay and Mil-

HAWAII MAY BE ANNEXED.

Willis Bald to Ba Empowered to Enter Into Negotiations,
The steamer Alameda, from Honolulu
brings advices that Minister Willis has brings advices that Minister Willis has resumed his duties. It is rumored his recent visit to the United States was for the purpose of conferring with President Cleveland on an annexation policy. As a result of the conference, it is said, Willis was empowered to enter into negotiations for either siniectation, a monarchical form of government, with Kajulani on the throne or an American protectorate, this throne, or an American protectorate, choice of form of government to be choice of form of government to be let-to a vote of the people. Minister Willia made a formal call on the Government, soon after his return to the city. Nothing definite will be known regarding Mr. Willia instructions until the return of President Bole, who is on the Island of

THREE MEET DEATH.

Fatal Fire in a Minneapolis Saloon Thursday Morning. Three persons lost their lives in a fire that broke out at an early hour Thursday morning in John Lundin's saloon at Min-neapolis. They were sleeping on the third menpolis. They were sleeping on the third floor of the Lundin Building, which was a brick veneered structure. They had no price veneered structure. They and no opportunity to escape, as the flames had gained too great a leadway when the ularm was given; and it is probable they were sufficiently in bed. The occupants of the second floor escaped, with great difficulty. The saloon and the clothing establishment of Av G. Peterson were completely destroyed, entidling a loss of \$11,000, to cover which there is insurance amounting to \$7,000.

Validity of Gold Contracts.

The London Daily News this morning, in an article discussing the powers of the United States Supreme Court, and the possibility of a decide. possibility of a decision in opposition to the ralidity of gold contracts, says: "The conservatism shown by the Supreme Court, and its special respect for prop-ently, as, demonstrated by its verdict against the income tax, indicate that the chances are in favor of the validity of gold contracts being maintained under all

At Toledo, Ohio, the Canadian yachi the Canada defeated the challenger the Vencedor Wednesday and won the inter-national race. The defender won by twenty-six seconds, time allowance, after as pretty a yacht race as was ever sailed on Lake Eric. It was a hard race for the Yankee yacht to lose, for the Vencedon had the race well won had the not losi, three minutes in a tain effort to select the right stake boat.

Showing for July.

The starment of the business of the Philadelphia and Rending Ruilroad Company for the month of July, 1890, company for the month of July, 1890, company for the month 1895 is as follows: 1896 pipil for the month 18934, 181.19; total charges, \$704.027.49; surphus, \$0.55.3(9; 1895, profit for the month, \$898,410.02; total charges, \$810,236.18; surplus, \$88,173.84.

Professor Andree Returns, Fish Andree has arrived at Tromsoe, Norway, from Dane's Island, on board the Virgo, having, apparently, abandoned for this year his attempt to cross the Arctic

Powder House Blows Up.

The dry house at the Miami powder works, five miles north of Xenin. Ohio, Wednesday morning, shaking the country for miles around.

Hit by Hard Times.

The total assessed value of South Dakota. for 1896 is \$119.301,156. a falling off of \$2,359,995, mostly on real estate.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$5.5c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 17c; rre, No. 2, 31c to 33c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 33c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 34c; browners, per bushel, 20c to 39c; broom corn, common short to hoice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton

choice dwart, \$25 to 300 per ton.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat. No. 2, 56c, 15,58c, corn. No. 2, white, 22c to 23c; onts, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; onts, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, Ulc to 63; corn, No. 2, yellow, 10e to 20e; onts, No. 2, white, 16e to 18c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c.

"Unicininati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs. \$3.60 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 17c

to 19c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; ho \$3.00 to \$\$.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; corp, No. 2 rellow; 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; res. 32c to 34c.

wante, 40e to 20c; barley, No. 2, 28c-40 31c; rye, No. 1, 32c to 35c; pork, mess, \$5.25 to \$5.75! Buttato—Cattle, \$2.50, to, \$1,50! 16gs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 20c; oats, No. 2 white 24c to 20c.

2c. to 2nc; Now York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; aheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 05c to 55c; corp., No. 2; 25c to 28c; ohte, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; butter, creamery, 12c to 17e; was, West ern, 13c to 10c.

aster-Big Lumber Firm in Tempo

Passengers in a Panic The passengers on the steamer Maniton at Clark's Lake, near Jackson, narrowly at Clark's Lake, near Jackson, narrowly escaped disaster Thursday night. The stopcock on the dome of the boller blew out, and three persons, were scalded—Robert Tawse, aged 10, of Owosso, very-lady; Mrs. Jewell, severely-land Engineer Hinckley, slightly. Tawse and the engineer jumped overboard, as did the engineer jumped overboard, as did the complex of the comple expission came there was a fractar disconnected by a mong the women and children. The Badgely brothers, who are the bont, say the boller was carrying flosty pounds pressure only, and that the government inspector tested it at 150 these weeks ago. Those jumping overboardes for rescued, and the boat was towed to shore by mothers best. er boat.

Bloody Trail. Joe Colmbaski, who sleeps in an adjoining building, was awakened by robbers in Baubarardth & Col's clothing store at Frankfort, and ran for help. Upon his return he found two men leaving the back return he found two men leaving the back' door, carrying hage bundles of clothing. He fired at them. One dropped his bundle, leaving a trail of blood, and both fied to the woods. The Sheriff arrested two vibious looking tramps. One of them gave the name of Bryan. He accounted for a wound in his face by declaring he had been clubbed in a fight, but it looked more like a bullet wound. A portion of his car was torn away. The other man gave his name as Rush, hailing from Quincy. Ill. When the men were searched, gold spec-When the men were searched, gold spe tacles, etc., were found done up in handkerchief, which the men claim cam to them by express.

Train Crew Heavily Armed, As a sequence of the attempted train wrecking near Boyne Falls the pay car, when it came through Friday; had an extra car attached, filled with armed men. As the fast through train just after dark was rounding a curve north of town, a heavy stone came crashing through the window of the cab, shattering it and frightening the engineer badly. Railway officials, with a number of detectives, have been attempting to unrawe the hystery, both of the train wrecking, stone throwing and the theff of the handear, but as set there are no developments. United States Marshal Pratt and some of his deplittes have also been investigating. As the fast through train just after dark

Big Fortune as Security. Merrill & Ring, the big Saginaw lum-bering firm, who asked for an extension of time from their creditors, are said to have assets of \$2,200,000 and liabilities o \$000,000. The lumber, logs and book accounts amount to nearly \$750,000. Thomas Merrill, it is said, offers to secure all creditors with his entire individual es tate, estimated at nearly \$1,000,000. The firm owns an immense plant at Duluth a lumber furd at Toledo and thousand a lumber find at Toledo and thousands of acres of pine lands in Michigan, Canada and the West. Their trouble arose from the failure of purchasers to take and pay for lumber cut under contract.

Short State Items.

Old settlers in this State cannot recall the time when mosquitoes have been as numerous and as bloodthirsty as they are this season.

In a Baraga saw mill one day last week two men, with one gangsaw, cut 450,000 feet of lumber, which, it is claimed, breaks the record for a single day's work in this line.

George Gifford, while helping load some cars at Ridgway, on Monday, was caught between two logs in such a manner that three ribs, his shoulder blade and collarbone were broken.

It seems that Mrs. Cuckler, who arrest ed Carl Slinck for stealing \$116 and took him to Bay City, is a pretty clever detective. Carl says she induced him to accompany her by promising to help him out of the county.

The Jackson Crown Paper, Company, of Jackson, has filed unortgages aggregating \$31,774.75, with C. E. Townsend, as trustee. The firm comprises George M. as trustee. The firm comprises eeorge M. Smalley and Jacob D. Smalley. Mary S. Smalley and Elizabeth M. Smalley are preferred creditors of the first mortgage, amounting to \$19,745.60. The company handled paper and manufactured brooms. The assets cannot be ascertained, but i is understood they will not reach the in n Michigan.

Farmer Kilpane, who is believed to be be leader of an organized band of thieves icar Stanton, made muother lucky escap Thursday, The Sheriff heard he' e at the house of his brother about eigh be at the most eight and sur-miles away during the night and sur-rounded the place with deputies. At day-light Kilpane eame out of the barn and, being ordered to halt, he broke for the woods. The whole posse emptied their re volvers after him, without effect. Mrs Goatmon, who kept house for the suspect has been arrested as a receiver of stoler property, much plunder having been found in the house.

J. W. Fleming, secretary of the Michi-A. W. Fleming, secretary of the Michigan Maple Company, was drowned Sunday afternoon while paddling a small cance across the bay at Traverse City with T. L. Landgate, manager of the Traverse City Luniher Company. The families of the two men were in another boat, the party living on their way to a grove near the shore for a picnic. Fleming drowned before the eyes of his wife, and Ludgate was saved after great efforts by McCarney, who was rowing the boat with McCarney, who was rowing the boat with the women. Fleming was well known in lumber circles and was active in that busi ness. He was 38 years old.

Manistique bicycle riders are becoming to numerous and nervy that the Council ill-pass an ordinance to keep them off he sidewalks and compel them to carrry anterns after dark.

Mrs. Jenuie Murphy, the female bandlt who robbed Dwight Mackey's house near Jasper, is serving a ninety-day sentence in the Adrian pail. She says her husband is a traveling horse trader and she fol-lows him about with a horse and buggy. elling a polishing compound. The artifound insher trunk, and she says that sh did the job nlone.

Lars Larson, aged 64, was sitting in

Muskegon park when Policeman J. H. Hitchcock ordered him to leave, to make

room for others. Tarson moved. Words followed, and, it is alleged, the policeman knocked I arson senseless with his club Larson had a capies issued sgainst Hitch-cock and began suit for \$10,000 damages. The county Sunday school rally at Lakeview, Kalanuzoo, was largely at-tended, in spite of the beyout that was threatened because the picuic was held on a place where Sunday annisements are referrated. Several thousand people flattened to addresses lay F. K. Mohr, of Grand Rapids, and Dr. A. Gaylord Sloum, of Kalamazoo. A carload of celery is daily shipped from Muskegon.

The bondsmen of ex-County Treasure William Errntt, of Cheboygan, have paid \$8,000 to settle his shortage.

At Farwell James Comas was struck by a bursting emery wheel and fatally injured, a piece about two inches long penetrating the brain.

An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails at Downigton, Sanikae County, and the State Board of Heulth has sent a representative there to make an investigation. Walter Cassell, a 14-year-old Battle Creek boy was accidentally shot by Har-ley Warner with a flobert rife, the ball ley Warner with a flobert rifle, the ball passing through the right long, and the

"Sandy" Scott, who recently served "State prison term for burning the Armsdn alphot, was arrested in New Huven last week for hurgiarizing the house of Hurry Castle. New Haven people were terrorized by "Sandy."

lzed by "Sandy."

The Saginaw County fains to be held Sept. 15 to 18 inclusive. Is expected to eclipse all previous exhibitions of the society. The sum of \$2,500 has been hung. up in the speed department and some the

Muskegon County celery growers are losing thousands of dollars at present on account of rot in their plants. Nearly all the celery in the county is afflicted in this way, and all that is touched by the blight has to be cut out and thrown away.

Twenty-two Whitehall cows had the wanty-two wantenan cows had the temerity to stray across the river to Mantague, and were soon arrested for the larceny of lawn grass. Whitehall friends builed them out of after point, but the entente cordiale between the twin villages is still sadly disturbed.

Mrs. Jane Randall, of Elsie, received 31,400 from a relative's estate some time ago and, distrusting banks, she kept the money in her house. While she was with money in her house. While she was her son in the fields the money her son in the fields the money was stolen. Albert Fuller and Fred Randall, two young men, disappeared. They went to Ashley, hired a rig and rode to Ithaca and then to Ovid. Follows. and then to Ovid. Fuller returned alone and was arrested. He says Randall had pleaty of money and gave him several dollars after buying complete outfits of clothing for both. At Ovid Randall took the D. & M. train for the west, saying that he would not return home. Officers are on his trail.

A. P. Crell, of Ionia, has in successful peration an electric mail car, so con structed as to take up and deliver a pouch at each station automatically. The exhi-bition was made on a track 1,000 feet long, with a number of stations so arranged as to show the operations of the can. The inventor claims that with a properly equipped road mail can be conveyed from New York City to Chicago in six hours (aking on and putting off mail at all prin-cipal cities enroute. Mr. Crell has spen the greater part of five years on his in-vention, and the trial trip was witnessed by a number of electrical experts and other persons interested in the transmit ting of the United States mail. Judge Person, of the Ingham Circui

Court, has decided that the State has authority to contract the services of its convicts, although it is intimated that under the present laws it has no power to make such contracts for a specified term of years. In 1894 the State entered into contract with the Derby Cycle Company of Chicago for the services of seventy-five convicts for a period of five years. The National Metal Polishers' Union complained to the Attorney General, who commenced suit asking to have the contract declared illegal on the ground that the prison board had no right to contract the services of convicts where they would cuter into competition with free labor holding that it was the intent of the Leg islature that such contracts should not be made. Neither of the parties to the con-tract asked for the intervention of the Attorney General, whose appearance in the case was solely upon the grounds stated above. In sustaining the demurrer filed to the Attorney General's bill, Judge Person declares that the contract is working no injury to the public, although the Court strongly intimates that the contract is void because it fixes a time limit. Judge Person is of the opinion that the board has power to make contracts, but that it has no power to contract for the future This question, however, is not squarely passed upon for the reason that the Attor-ncy General did not make it a portion of

About three months ago a young man who gave his name as Henry Fockler came to the residence of Hiram Coleman a well known farmer of Bedford, near Battle Creek, and asked for work as a farm hand. He was hired and remained with Coleman for two months, working faithfully, and was a good hand. faithfully, and was a good hand. Four weeks ago Fockler went to Battle Creek and represented that he owned a section of pine land in Northern Michigan and that he hud sold off the pine on the same for \$27,000. He wanted to invest the money in Battle Creek property. He made a bargain for the George Perry farm in Batle Creek Township, 235 acres. for \$14,000, but did not pay for it. In the meantime he got trusted all over the city He went out on the farm and brought in all the fruit and sold it. He married a Bedford girl and went to Lansing. There he bought an elegant pinno and succeeded in having it shipped to Batlte Creek without paying a cent upon it. He also bough \$240 worth of furniture, but the firm die not ship it until they wrote for Fockler's financial standing, as he did not pay for the furniture. He jumped his hotel bill at Lansing and went over to Shaftsburg with his wife and there bargained for a \$10,000 mill property and two farms. He then hired a liveryman to drive him for fifty miles over south of Chelsea and left him there with his wife. He even stood off the liveryman for his pay. A clothing dealer in Battle Creek has issued a warrant for his arrest for getting a suit of clothes under false pretense, and an officer is now after him. Fockler is an ignorant fellow who cannot read or write, and is a regular farm hand in appearance, his bands being hard and calloused and his face sun-burned; but he has a faculty of worning into the confidence of people.

J. W. Bills, of Adrian, one of the Dev-il's Lake piculckers made sick by lemon-ade, which had been made with turing overed \$50 damages from Beardsell & on, the Hudson druggists, who old the drug.

Mrs. Robert Maxwell, of Clare, rushed after her 3-year-old child, who was play-ing dangerously near the railroad track. Seeing her coming the child ran upon the track. Mrs. Maxwell tried to snatch the little one out of danger, but an engine struck them, throwing both thirty feet, and killing them almost instantly.

A mad dog was running at large in the streets of Bellaire and there was a big scare over it. As a result the dogs of the village now have to wear muzzles, all

Iminy City will in all probability have a fair this year after all. Several attempts were made earlier in the season to organize a society to hold one, but no interest was taken in the matter, and it was dropped. Last week, however, another meeting was held, an agricultural society organized and \$700 subscribed as a starter. Committees have been appointed and Imlay City will in all probability have er. Committees have been appointed and lite, but firm way, and by discharging every effort will be made to make the duty with courtesy, considerateness affair a success.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SHELLED A PALACE.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

Pleasant, Interesting, and Instruct ive Lesson, and Where It May Bo Found-A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for September 6. Golden Text.—"Blessed are they that dwell in thy house; they will be still praising thee."—Ps. 84: 4.

This lesson is found in I. Chron., 22:

This tesson is found in I. Chron., 22.
6-10, and has for its subject "David's Love for God's House." David's last years, after the rebellion had come to an end by the death of Absalom, were not free from trouble. Shortly after his return from Mahanaim to Jerusalem, a new ehellion broke out, headed by Sheba the rebellion broke out, headed by Sheba the Bichrite, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, who for a time drew after him a large following. Amasa, to whom David had promised the command of the army in place of Joab (If. Sam., 19:13), was ordered to put down the rebellion, but was treacherously muddered by Joab, who thus added one more to his long list of crimes. Yeah they never and card. who thus added one more to his long list of crimes. Joab then pursued and cap threed Sheba, who was executed. Thep followed the numbering of the people which, probably on account of the rathy slorious spirit in which it was undertaken by king and people, was panished by a plague (24: 1-17). The remainder of Duvid's life was probably passed in seclusion. He was gathering materials for the temple, as he had been for years, now, however, by purchase and exchange rather than by conquest. Notwithstand rather than by conquest. Notwithstand-ing the impression of gloom that is pro-duced by the narrative of David's later years, the kingdom must have been in-creasing in outward prosperity, for when Solomon took the throne it was at the zenith of its glory. The cherished desire of David's heart, the building of a temple to the Lord, which had been denied him but promised to his son, forms the subject of this lesson. The interview here recorded is taken from Chronicles because t does not appear in II. Samuel.

here to Uriah or other victims of David's here to Uriah or other victims of David's personal emity, it is not indicated. The reason assigned is simply that military renown is not a good recommendation for temple builders. If the Hebrew religion, had been one which abborred the shedding of blood, like some Asiatic religions, this would easily be understood but since the very foundation principle shedding of blood, like some Asiane religions, this would easily be understood; but since the very foundation principle shells from the heavy guns of the Raccoon and a shot or two from the four-inch guns of the Sparrow crashed through and niffed and glorified altar, the explanation in the control of the sparrow crashed through and niffed and glorified altar, the explanation and ultimately sank her at her

"He shall be my son, and I will be his father." a promise of especial care and guidance. "I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel forever." on the contrary Solomon's house reigned over the nation only a few years; over a fraggenent of the nation only three centuries. The ever stating rule of Christ over a spiritual kingdom which is in a sense the successor of Israel, must be taken as the

el." guidance and instruction to enable Solomon to rule wisely:
Prosperity is conditioned on obedience to divine commands. This thought, which runs through the earlier books of the Old Testament, is the principal subject of the book of Job, the problem of which is the suffering of the righteous and the prosperity of the wicked.

"In my trouble:" or "my affliction."

Apparently David refers to the troublous times of his reign, broken by wars for-eign and domestic, and by dissension in is own household.—"A hundred thousand is stated as fifty shekels of silver; in I. Chron., 21: 25, it is given as 600 shekels of gold. Similar instances can easily be found. To attempte to explain them all s as unuecessary as it is unsatisfactory. It is imerely an oriental way of stating things emphatically; we multiply adjec-fives, they multiply numerals. Though the weight of the talent is not fixed with accuracy, the sum of gold and silver here indicated is certainly far larger than Darid could have accumulated

mechanic arts to a degree sufficient for the building of the temple.

"Of the gold, the silver, and the brass,

iron, there is no number some idea is expressed above by the exaggerated figures.

God."-II. Sam., 22: 40-51.

day by day, through the years. Every new lesson we learn lays a block on th edifice which is rising sliently within Every experience, every touch of another life on ours, every influence that impresses, every book we read, ev ery conversation we have, every act of our commonest days adds something to the invisible building .- J. R. Miller.

Trusting the Supreme Ruler Many times in history sudden and un xpected events have changed the fate of nations. We can only walt and pray, and do our part to uphold rightcousness, to plead for freedom from human tyranny and to extend the

knowledge of the truth. Then we can

trust the Supreme Ruler to guard His

umph.

to carry His purposes to final tri-

One of the Reat Ways.

One of the best ways to be loved in a community is to seek its welfare by efusing to hear and retail gossip, by fair, kind, generous and helpful action by showing respect for others' long, by expressing one's own in a po-lite, but firm way, and by discharging

BRITISH GUNBOATS BOMBARD ZANZIBAR.

Usurping Sultan Said Kahild and His Followers Driven Out by Storm of Missiles and Fire-His Gunboat Sunk -Fugitives Hemmed In.

The palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded by the British Thursday morning and at noon was a mass of blaz-ing ruins. The usurping chieftun, Suid-Kahild, and the commander of his forces, Said Sales, succeeded in escaping to the German consulate, where they have sought refuge and remain under the pro-tection of the German flag. Said Khalid selzed the palace and pro-

claimed himself sultan on the death of Sultan Hamed Bin Thanid Bin Said, and had with him at that time about 2,500 well armed and well disciplined men, including 900 Askarjs, who have been trained under British officers, plenty of ammunition and a number of field guns and other pieces of artillery which were trained on the British warships. The latter were: The flagship St. George, the third-class cruiser: Philonien, the third-class cruiser: Rac-coon and the first-class gunboats Sparrow and Thrush. Wednesday cabled instructions from

London announced an ultimatum to Said Khalid. 'He was ordered to haul down his flag and surrender with his force no-later than 0 o'clock Thursday morning. It is understood that Said Khalid re-It is understood that Said Kindla re-ceived re-enforcements from the slave dealers who flocked to his support, as the formal hoisting of the British flag over Zanzibar would mean the liberation of about 250,000 slaves and a deathblow to

slavery in that part of East Africa.
Shortly before 9 o'clock a naval officer
was sent to the palace with another message for Said Khalid, asking him if he was prepared to surrender. Said replied that he would die sooner than surrender.

Explanatory.

"It was in my mind to build an house;" the aged king speaks regretfully of the usest cherished plan of his whole life, which had not been accomplished. Soon after his establishment in Jerusalem, it will be remembered, he had proposed this claim to Natham (Lesson 4). Even the Lord's message given through Nathan on that oistesion; however, does not seem to have put it out of his mind, for the further message quoted in verse eight to Fire.

Warships Begin to Fire.

At 0 o'clock the Thrush and Sparrow and two gmobous opened fire with their heaviest guns and ten minutes later they had sent a storm of shell and shot into the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion—among its degular to King and Sparrow and two gmobous opened fire with their heaviest guns and ten minutes later they had sent a storm of shell and shot into the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion—among its degular to King and Sparrow and two gmobous opened fire with their heaviest guns and ten minutes later they had sent a storm of shell and shot into the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion—among its degular than the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion—among its degular than the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion. The palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion among its degular than the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion. The palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion among its degular than the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion. The palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion. The palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion. Warships Begin to Fire.

further message quoted in verse eight was presumitally subsequent to that.

"Because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in my sight;" in necessary warfare. If there be any reference sponse to the flagship's signal of "Cease" sponse to the fingship's signal of "Cease firing," the guns of the warships stopped showering shot and shell ashore. The losses of the enemy are not known, but must have been heavy, especially among the defenders of the palace proper During the bombardment the Sulta armed steamer Glasgow opened fire the British warships, but a few well-ain

of the Sparrow crashed through and through her, silenced her fire in short order and ultimately sank her at her "Who same goodman means "peaceful."

"He shall be my son, and I will be his father:" a promise of especial care and warships. Said Khalid and Said Sales, guidance.—"I will establish the throne moorings. Soon after the palace caught fire and the walls and roof were sent flythe latter being the communities of the usurping Sultan's army, escaped with a number of their leading followers through the back part of the palace and thirriedly made their way to the German consulate, where they asked for protection, which was accorded them.

Admiral Rawson; in order to prevent the escape of Said Khalid and his followers to the mainland of Africa, where their presence would undoubtedly have caused trouble with the slave leaders and their adherents, sent detachments of the performance. adherents, sent detachments of marines, bluejackets and local Zanzibaris to occupy all the roads and avenues of escape, thus beaming in the enemy pretty effectually. although many escaped to the mainland and islands in dows.

A dispatch received at London from Admiral Rawson, dated Zanzibar, 2:45 p.m. Thursday, says, "I issued an uti-matum at 7 o'clock this morning calling upon the usurper to haul down his flag and surrender to me, and directing his followers to pile their arms and leave the palace before 0 o'clock, or otherwise it would be bombarded. Instead of complyhis own household.—"A lundred thousand would be bombarded. Instead of comply-talents of gold, and a thousand thousand ling, he commenced increasing his fortifi-talents of silver." there can be no doubt that the numbers in the books of Chroni-cles are used loosely, to indicate large quantities. This tendency appears again by replied. I censed firing at 0:40, when and again. For illustration it will be sufficient to refer to the price paid by David for the threshing floor of Araunah, the German consul. Hamoud has been applied to the Jebusite. In II. Sam. 24: 24, the price

heavy. Only a petty officer of the gun-boat Thrush was wounded."

Before the bombardment all foreign British boats or at their respective lega-

CONGRESS IS SLOW TO ACT. No Arrangements for Representation

at Paris Exposition The French Government is rapidly perfecting the details for the international "Workmen:" many of them doubtless exposition to be held in Paris in 1900, were foreigners, skilled in masonry, metal commemorating the birth of the century working, etc. David's reign had not been favorable for the development of the State Department for the name of the Commissioner General who will repre-sent the United States, and for such other information available as to the participa-tion of this country. To this Acting Sec-retary Rockhill has replied that the Comretary Rockhill has replied that the Commissioner General has not been named, as the American Congress took no steps at its recent session to provide for American representation at the exposition. He expressed the belief, however, that the approaching session of Congress will bring about an acceptance of the invitation of the French republic.

The commissioner General has not been named, as the American Congress to the exposition. He expressed the belief, however, that the approaching session of Congress will bring about an acceptance of the invitation of the French republic.

The commissioner General has not been named, as the American Congress will be exposition. He expressed the belief, however, that the Commissioner General has not been named, as the American Congress to the level as the American Congress to the level as the congress of the invitation of the French republic.

of Congress to the invitation in his annual message last December, and expressed the most earnest hope that steps would be taken for an adequate representation by the United States. But Congress acts slowly on these affairs, and no measure was considered, the idea being that there was plenty of time before 1000. It appears, however, that Great Britain, Germany and other leading powers have been quick to accept, and the French Government is allotting space to these countless. nessage last December, and expressed ment is allotting space to these countries.

American exhibitors are beginning to make inquiry as to where their goods will go, but no answer can be given to them. The prospect is that the best space will be taken before the United States accepts. the invitation and makes application for space. This was the case at the last ex-position, when American exhibitors were at much disadvantage in point of location

Told in a Few Lines. M. Ribot, ex-Premier of France, has

sailed for America. Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper Ponsonby, second Baron do Manley, is dead at London.

Thomas K. Aitkin was appointed re-ceiver and placed in charge of the affairs and property of the Union Steel Company. of Alexandria, End., capitalized at \$1,-

M'KINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

John M. Thurston and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Bepublican National Convention—Gentlemen In-pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President; I begt to submit this formal acceptance of the high-honor and to consider in detail angestions at issue in the penning training. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks, on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a mutton, and considering only the welfare, and happiness of our people. If could not be content to only ligan realized and our morality, integrity, and path for a century past has been the best hope of the world and our morality, integrity, and path for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the hoble example and kind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government of the difficance in the remaining a certifican this year a clear and direct issue as to cur, monetary system, of vast importance in its effects and upon the right set to proposed by one wing of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited scinnes of silver than Gold.

We move a succession of the remaining the consideration of the remaining the constant of the remaining the constant provides and silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited scinnes of silver than our conduction of the proposed of the country of

when precepts of the fathers or of the chindence and trust which our conduct in they may they always inspired.

Free Coinage of Silver.

In proposed by one wing of the Demoratic party and its allies, the people's and silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited Soinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of sixteen onlines of silver to one ounce of sold. The mere decident action of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and husiness of the country—a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other particular silvers.

In emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and bonor of the Government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.**

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges, and settle our billances with one another, and stitistic national correlations. It would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitile. It would not one reterprises. It would not make farming less laborious or more profit

What It Means.

What It Means.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted in Chicago is that anyone may take a quantity of silver builion now worth 53 cants to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the Government, and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts public and private. The owner of the silver builtion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get to only by their labor, the products of their land or something of value. The builtion owner on the basis of present values would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. This Gyrrament would get nothing from the transagtion. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffice loss by its use.

The Dallars Compared.

The Dallars Compared,
We have coined since 1878 more than
408,000,000 of silver dollars, which are
maintained by the Government at parity
with gold, and are a full legal tender for
the payment of all debtes public and private. How are the silver dollars now in
use different from those which would be The Dallars Compared, vate. How are the silver dollars now in see different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the Government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use, were coined on account of the stoyerment and not for private account or gate, and the Government has

the clovernment and not for private accessed or gales, and the Government has solumnly agreed to keep them good as the best dollars we have. The Covernment bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it not silver. Having exclusive control of the mintage it body coins what it can hold at a parity with, gold. The profit representing, the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar goes to the Government for the benefit of the people. The Civernment bought the allver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors or put it in circulation among the people at its face value of 100 coings, or a ful dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender, and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, wherecognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world. The Government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statut, to maintain the parity.

Conta Not Be Kept at Par.

only is there a moral configuous, not there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity.

Could Not Be Kept at Par,

These dollars in the particulars I have maned are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The Government wants have no past in the transaction, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would shake in no part of the profit. It would shake in no part of the profit. It would fake upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver and its connection with the transaction there end. Such are the silver dollars which twould be issued under free coinage of silver at this ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would be no obligation resting upon the fovernment to do it, and if there were it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is two would be an obligation resting upon the two silver monometailism. These dollars therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its idvocates assert, make 53 cents in silver would to the gold.

AJ. WILLIAM MKINLEY'S letter accepting the Republican money than now and it would be no easier money that now and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and is all lands. I make the problem of the difference between the promittee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President. I begt to submit this forming everytance of that high shoot, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the promiter when the considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention.

Bimetallism.

We. Hove More Silver than Gold.

'Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878 there has been put in circulation more than \$624,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time, there had been less than 0,000,000 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States—a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver entire history of the United States—a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have to-day more silver than gold. This has been accomplished, at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1880 to 1883 the Government purchased 4500,000 onnees of silver a month, or 5400,000 onnees of silver a month, or 5400,000 onnees a year. This was one-third of the product of the world and practically all this country's product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented, market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

The Double Standard.

On Aug 29 1891 in a public address.

The Double Standard.

rection.

The Double Standard.

On Aug. 22, 1891, in a public address. I said: "If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals, and all arrice upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is to-day. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of in the states and sustain it."

The Republican party has not been, and it not now, opposed to the use of silver concurrent as of silver concurrents. The states acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger into the concurrent in a surely we have much more silver in use than a concern the concurrent in the surely average in our permit false lights to lure us across the danger in our contents in the world average to a surely the concurrent in the concurren

can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China—\$500,000,000 more than Great Britain, \$150,000,000 more than Great Britain and \$125,000,000 less than China. The Republican party has declared in favor of international agreement, and it elected President it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of illver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and unit if an international ngreement on be had every interest requires us to maintain on present standard. Independent free coinage of silver to one ounce of gold would interest the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least \$10,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have permanently from the trade of the country and creatly decrease our per have, permanently from the trade of the country, and greatly decrease our percapita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the allver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the Government that all of it shall the englad to gold. This has been the more than the policy of the Republican party since 1878. It has imaggrated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the country by the silver and paper money which are now included in mintain their parity. It will not consent to put this country by assistance of the country in the silver heads to the silver which would be constrained in a collection to the property of the country. It will not consent to put this country by a collection to put this country by the contraction to put this country by the passis the collection to the country by the collection the country by the collection the country by the collection to the country by the collection that the passis are the country by the collection that the country by the collection t will not consent to put this country on silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our eleculation.

Farmers and Laborers Sufferie Farmers and Laborers Suffering there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of there partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or our property we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Desonsement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and ladasement of the current, means, outstuction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and helpores. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here as elsewhere, the poor and not the rich are the greater sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would full with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policy holders; upon swings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

1rredeemable Paper Mones.

Republican Presidential Candidate Takes a Bold and Manly Stand.



tests. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the Government of the inited States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis people's declaration is that "Qur. national money shall be issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private," and be distributed "direct to the people, and through lawful disbursements of the Government."

Thus, in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The acestion which was fought out from 1865 to 1870 is thus to be reopened and all its cheap money exeriments of every conceivable form foist-ul-upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, stiangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who by combined action are contending for the control of the Government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which would inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at 10 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of of silver at 10 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten he public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived and expression of the standing and credit could hardly be conceived and expression of the same o stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence and I believe they will be. Eyery attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against section, labor against capital, "the poor against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," or interest against interest in the United States is in the highest, degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of array free, independent and honorable neople, despising the demagogue, and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever-recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberfies. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than now. Washington warned us against it and Webster said in the Senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: "I are singularly appropriate at this time."

singularly appropriate at this time: "I admonish the people against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passion ugainst his interest and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the truits of liberty." Importance of Protection.

in the name of liberty, to destroy all the truits of liberty."

Importance of Protection.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free rilver is a menace to be feared. We are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected. The Republican partial free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected. The Republican partial free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected. The Republican partial free trade of the doctrine of protection and was never more carnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to "the American system" or increase the hold of that system upon the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the last three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what yefore was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

Washington in his farewell address. Sept, 17, 1786, a hundred years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as specingly as possible, avoiding the accumulation of debt not only by shunning occasions of expense but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing into have revenue there must be rawer; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the "selection of proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive, motive for a construction of the conduct of the government it making it; and for a spirit of acquicitions which be entired the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate."

Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them. "The public exigencies"

our money. It would rail with all animans are severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policy holders; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon the save ciations and their families, and upon wage earners and the parchasing power of their wages.

Irredectable Paper Money.

The silver question is not the only issue vigorously promote this object and give affecting our money in the pending contact ample encouragement to the occu-Livings (1985) and Livings and Control of the Contr

pations of the American people which above allelse is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

2. Conditions in 1892.

In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to Congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country, it stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable test mony.

There has never been a time in our history, said he, "when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the ciprency in which they are paid or by their power to impoly the necessaries and comforts of whether measured by the cargency in which they are paid or by their power to inpply, the necessaries and comforts of infe. The general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture il fair participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1800, and up to Oct. 22, 1892, number 345, and the extensions of existing plants, 108. The new capital invested amounts to \$40,446,060 and the number of additional employes 37,285. During the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were touilt, of which 40, were cotton mills, 48 kuitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills, 21 have been built in the Southern States.

This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892, What has it been since and what is it

Condition Eight Months Later.

The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the last three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message. Aug. 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third Congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session:

"The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation." said he, "involving the welfare and prosperity of our geople, has "constained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end dhat through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is it trace able to any of the afflictions, which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurances to business enterp less, suddenly financial distrust and fear have Condition Eight Months Later. ro safe investment and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, sud-denly mancial distrust and four have spring up on every side. Numerous noneyed institutions have susjiended bemoneyed instrutions have sufficiented because abundant assets were not available to meet the demands of hightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to out and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though hereto-fore satisfactory, are no longuage acceptant. thes they oner no loans, doing a received, fore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure nave invaded every branch of business." Cause of the Change.

nave invaded every branch of business."

Cause of the Change.

What a starting and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1802, to August, 1803." What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the Government had been intrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than thirty-two years and had brought unexampled prosperly to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to those altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people altergard, and we can only hope to thair causes. In December, 1892, we had the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, \$2,372,590,501; a 1893, \$2,323,000,000; in 1894, \$2,323,412,362; and in December, 1893, \$2,194,000,230, The per capita of money has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept cause is a people of the cause of the control of this sudden and aggravated industrial that, our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in normancial system. It must everywhere be admirted that, our money therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in most industrial that, our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in most industrial that, our money therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in most industrial that, our money therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial contents. The provides are received to a content

rency has not existed to further registe troubled-business situation.

Good Money and Hard Times.

It is a mere protense to attribute the hard
times to the fact that all our gurrency 34 on
a gold basis. Good money never made, times
hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard lands in the result of the gold standard lands or recal
American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We
never land greater prosperity in this country
in every field of employment and industry
than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892
during all of which time this country was on
a gold basis and employed more gold money
in its fiscal and business operations than
ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff
under which ample revenues were collected
for the Government and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the

When money is infinitely in the recovery at work when money is infinitely in the recovery of t The Tariff of 1894.

rhe-only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the captayment of our people nased by the Fifty-third tongress was the general tariff act, which did not receive the approval of the Fresident. Whatever virtues may be claimed for the act there is confessed to the Fifty-third tongress was the general tariff act, which did not receive the approval of the Fresident. Whatever virtues may be claimed for the act there is confessed to not which, it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the Government. It has at no time provided chough rovenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury, and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than \$282,600,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars from the revolution to the rebellion. Since its passage work at home has been diminished, priers of agricultural products have failed, condidence has been arrested and general business demoralization is seen, on every hand.

The total receipts, under the tariff act of 1804 for the first typenty-two months of the expenditures, \$640.418,363, or a deafecture of \$82,803,085. The decrease in our exports of Americant products and manufactures during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1804, a loss under the latter of \$167,143,45. The net 972.983, but only \$56,758.623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1804. a loss under the latter of \$167.214.346. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States, has been \$190.983.607 during the first fifteen months' operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady, at the rate of \$18,130.000 per month, or \$500.000 for every business day of the year.

day of the year.

Losing in Both Directions,

We have either been sending too much money out of the country, or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has senfered incalculate loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression; and indicate its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed, or running or half time at reduced, wages and small profile, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle and while they are idle men abroid are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our mentyladed home market for the farmer has glas greatly suffered because those who constitute it—the great army of American wage carniers—are without the work and wages they formerly had. If they cannot earn if they have no employment, and when they do not earn the farmer's home market is lessened and impaired, and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of grafting power alone in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our under the unsuless situation. If our labor was well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1882, in a few months every farmer in the laud would feel the glid change in the intereased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive. Losing in Both Directions,

open Mills, Not Mints.

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but any increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but any increase in the volume of business. Not un increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money colned. Not open mills for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. The employment of our minis for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment of a wise protective policy, which shall encourage minutacturing at home. Protection has lost uone of its virtue, and innorting minutacturing at home. Protection has lost uone of its virtue, and innorting it is the money necessary to conduct the Government economically and honestly administered, and so, adjusted as the effective coinge to committed to any special subject to change to meet now conditions, but the principle inpon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same, Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference between the wayes paid indopend and American enterprises.

Our Farmers and the Tariffered Our sarmers and the latth, our farmers have been burt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, bally as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar inferests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use." It promises to our wool and woolen interests with most apple of the production of

these great wrongs if again intrusted with the control of Congress.

Reviews Reciprocity Plank.

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid restroth that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid restroth that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid restroth that has my most cordial support in 1800 are striking and suggestion. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient proof was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1882, the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our distory. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of \$1,60,278,148. a sum greater by \$100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1883, owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legislation, the total dropped to \$847,695,104. Our exports of demestic merchandise decreased \$189,000,000, but reciprocity still secured us a larger trade with the West Indies than we had ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was \$3,500,515 over our trade in 1892, and \$10,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity treaty between this country and Spalu. touching the markets of Cuba. and Pooto Rico, was amounted Sept. 1, 1801. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenoment. In 1811 was sold that contry and Spalu. touching the markets of Guba. and Pooto Rico, was amounted Sept. 1, 1801. The growth of our trade with that country treaty between this country and Spalu. touching the markets of Guba. and Pooto Rico, was amounted spel. 1, 1801. The growth of our trade with that country treaty of the legislation of 1801 to

must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agriquiture, and manufactured products, without loss to the american laborar of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure. Foreign Himitgration.

The declaration of the platform touching targism, bumilgratish, is one of, peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in leastly sympathy with the present legislation extraorestraining foreign immigration and favoration extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the depasted and criminal classes of the old world. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country, has received great bodies of, hongarindustrious citizens, who have added, for the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we succome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence, to the cause of free government, we want hosumigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make, war upon our insellutions and profit by public disquide and turinolly-Agalnat all such our gates must be tightly closed.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

and self-sacrificiting men which are justly entitled to generous aid in their inespasing necessiles.

Merchant Marine and Navy.

The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duries in favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early years of our history should be again promptly adopted by Congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American mayy is assuming a portion commensurate with our improtunce as a nation, a policy Lam glad to observe the Republican platform strongly indoress, we must supplement it with a merchant incrine that will give us the advantages in both our construice, and foreign trade that we ought naturally and groperly to enjoy. It should af once be a matter of piblic policy and national pride to repossess this immense and prosperous trade.

Civil Service Reform.

Civil Service Reform

the production on American soli of all the sugar which the American people use." It promises to our wood and wooden interests "the most abuse protection," a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every particular. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country that that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool grovers-of. American although among our most, indistrative peers upon the wool grovers-of. American although among our most, indistrative peer practically seathers were been practically seathers with the control of control of the production of the sectional severy were to return. Nothing is-better calculated and do the permanency and security of our free institutions than the restoration of control of Congress.

Reviews Reciprocity Plank.

Another declaration of the Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs if again intrusted with the control of Congress.

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Another declaration of the Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs it again intrusted with the control of Congress.

Reviews Reciprocity Plank.

Another declaration of the Republican party and the substitution of the spirit of frafer-from that has my most cordial support is the first of the republic of the republ

Bryan on Free Raw Meterial. When the tax on raw material not fully composated for in the tax on the finished product; in such case the manufacturer is in a worse condition than he would be with absolute free traile."—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, in

Congress.

Whys will the be dependent upon foreign nations for shipping fivelities to freight our own exports and imported It is reported that Dr. Nangen intends to conduct an expedition to the Antarctic Ocean in search of the South Pole before is said to exceed that of the surface inreturning to the Arctic regions

in May he sings all day, in June he al-

Almost Chliterated. Almost Chilterated.

The country is to be congraininted upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for bonny years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its participation into two separate governments by the decad or state of child for the core of conductions.

When birds cease to sing, rain und thurder will probably occur. It is a birds and fowl oning their reactives indicate rain.

Birds thing in groups during rain or wind indicate hall.

Blackbirds bring healthy weather.

Blackbirds' notes are very shrill in dvance of rain. A solitary turkey buzzard at a great iltitude indicates rain. If the rooster crows more than usual,

or earlier, expect rain. Roosters are said to clap their wings in an unusual manner before rain, and

Blackbirds bring healthy weather.

BIRDS AS WEATHER PROPHETS Eigns by Which Close Observers If Dirds in general plot their feathers.

wash themselves and fir to their nests. HALLIAM

hens to rub in the dust and seem very If the crows make much noise and fly round and round, expect rain.
The crow flying slone is a sign of

foul weather, but it crows fly in pairs, expect fine weathers: Cuckoos hallooing on low lands indicate rain; on high lands, fair weather. The cuckoo in April opens his bill,

ters his tune, come August, go he must. When fowls roost to daytime, ex-When the hen crows, expect a storm within and without.

When you see geese in water washing themselves, expect rain. Geese wash and spairows fly in flecks before rain.

When the roosters go crowing to bed. they will rise with watery head. If a rooster crows on the ground, it is a sign of rain; if he crows on the fence,

it is a sign of fair weather. A crowing rooster during rain indicates fair weather. Birds singing during rain indicates

fair weather. Buzzards flying high indicate fair reather.

Domestic fowls dress their feathers rhen the storm is about to cease. Kites flying unusually high are said

o indicate fair weather. Larks when they sing long and fly high forbode fine weather.

If owls hoot at night, expect fair weather.

If owls scream in foul weather, it will change to fair. When qualls are heard in the evening, fair weather is indicated for next day.

If storks and cranes fly high and teady, expect fair weather. When the thrush sings at sunset, a fair day will follow.

When men-of-war hawks fly high, it is a sign of a clear sky; when they fly low, prepare for a blow.—Boston Trans-

They Were Separated.

Several years ago a young colored stu-dent was admitted into the freshman class at Yale. He was assigned in the classrooms a sent next to the son of a prominent New York business man, whom we may call, for convenience, Smith. Now, young Smith did not relish the idea of sitting by a 'nigger,' complaining of the indignity. Mr. Smith, the elder, taking the same view, at once wrote an angry epistle to the faculty, demanding that his son be re-lieved from such close association with one of an inferior race. The professors long experience in class work, undertook to answer the letter satisfactorily. that no interference was possible, but were rearranged and graded; he could assure him that the desired change would certainly be made. Mr. Smith was satisfied with this assurance, young Smith was appeased, and the farseeing professor had no difficulty whatever in keeping his word, for by the time the class was graded the young negro had proved himself so superior a student that he was among the leaders of the first section, while Smith was an insignificant unit in the third. The joke was too good to keep, and the whole college laughed over it—except Smith, who, naturally, did not see much fun in the situation. But his father wrote no more letters to the faculty, at any rate.—Bos ton Journal.

They Bounced Him.

Sothern was once playing "Lord Dunplaygoers plumed themselves on their imperturbable demeanor in the theahad just returned from New York. gravely put in circulation that it was extremely unfashionable to

laugh at comedians.
The hint "took." Sothern played the first act in a frigid atmosphere. He could not understand it, but he called the company together before the secand act, and implored them to utmost, but without perceptible result. Utterly beaten, the great laughter-maker dived into the dressing-room.

Presently the manager of the house oined him.
"Shake, Ned, old boy!" he exclaim-

ed. "You're doin' great. Got 'em sure. Never seen a more delighted ordience." "What" the dazed response be blowed! They haven't racked a spile."

"Laughed, sir!" replied the manager. "I should hope not. There was one man that snickered, and we bounced ilm out afore he knowed what alled him."

A Subterranean City.

The "City of the Salt Mines" is situafed several hundred feet below the surface at Wielicska, Galicia. wonderful subterranean city has a ponulation of over 1,000 men, women and children, scores of whom have never seen the light of day or the earth's sur-face. This, remarkable city has its town hall, a theater and its assembly room, as well as a beautiful church, decorated with statutes, all being fashioned from pure crystallized rock salt. It has well graded streets and spacious squares, all well lighted with electric-There are isolated cases in this underground city, where not a single individual in three or four successive generations has ever seen the sun or has any idea of how people live on the houses are said to be perfect sanitariums, and the average longeyity of the ums, and the average longevity of the denizers of the "City of the Salt Mines"

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maditanes of Gallers, 1981, 1981,



REPUBLICAN NATION'L TICKET FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM MORINLEY. Jr. - OF OHIO. -

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GARRETT A. HOBART, of NEW JERSEY.



REPUBLICAN STATETICKET

FOR GOVERNOR, HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne. For Lieutenant Governor. THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton For Secretary of State, WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun For Treasurer,

GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton. For Auditor General. ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien. For Commis'r. of Land Office, WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle.

For Auditor General, FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent. For Supt. of Pub. Instruction, JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale. For Mem. St. Bd. of Education, JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiwassee

For Congressman, 10th Dist., CRUMP, of BAY COUNTY

Representative, Alpena District, H. K. GUSTIN, of ALPENA COUNTY.

Senatorial Convention.

A Republican Convention for the 28th Senatorial District, will be held in the Holland Hotel hall, Fast Tain the Holland Hotel hall, Fast la-was on Tuesday, Sept. 8th., 1896, at I o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Senstor, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The several counties are entitled to one delegate for every 300 votes cast for Governor at the last election, or fraction thereof of 200, as follows: Iosco.

Missaukee, Crawford. Ogemaw, in, 3 Oscoda, Roscommon, 2. Tot. 34. F. F. FRENCH. Ch. Senatorial Com.

Hon. R. O. Crump, of Bay City, was by acclamation. He deserved the one must be averted, the other corhis speech of acceptance, in full.

cost of the workingman's dinner pail this campaign. After three years of history, or tradition." He pictures Democratic administration there is the change that came over the counlittle need of dinner pails.

allowing his eyes to close in slumber.

The wonderful contrast between

"Thou shalt not steal."

The Bryan promise of prosperity under "free silver" is not half as assuring as was Cleveland's promise of good times under 'free trade' or 'turiff reform,

Protection can best unlimited coindustries would benefit all.

It is claimed that it is no longer appropriate to call W. J. Bryan; the boy orator of the Platte, us that river dries up every summer.—Atchison IT is THE DEMONETIZATION OF

When election day comes Bryat will have taken poor Greely's place as the worst beaten candidate for Presi dent in a hundred years. - Louisville Post (Dem.)

McKinley said to the workingmen of East Liverpool who called upon him: "The people know how they lost prosperity, they know where they lost it, and they know how to get it back, and they mean to do it."

tle of a little volume which has been recently issued. There is some mistake. The errors of Popu-lism could not be contained in a lit-ling June 30, 1899, which was the first tle volume.—Kansas City Journal.

Official reports received from twee ty one countries show that the coin age of silver during the year 1895 amounted to \$118,672,200. These are big figures, and yet the decline of the metal goes on steadily.-Globe Democrat.

The inducements for a young man o cast in his lot with Democracy are not very great. Poor old Democracy! Its tadpole existence is ended, It is now a full fledged Populist frog. -Eureka [Kan.] Herald.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

McKinley's Letter of Acceptance

of the principles enunciated and the policies defined in the Republican platform, a clear statement of his own views on the issues between the parties, and a convincing argument in favor of Republican policy. Major in favor of Republican policy. Major is not a sentence or a phrase or a word that even so much hints at apology or excuse. He stands squarely on the platform, evades no issue, apologizes for no act of the convention; but, holding high the standard of and his belief in and attachment to Republican principles.

It is a great letter, strong in all the essentials of statesmanship and yet simple, in that the arguments are addressed to the common people. The silver question is discussed, not from the standpoint of the specialist or student, or expert, but as though the writer wanted the men who are to vote for him or against him to understand the question at issue, as well as the position of the candidate thereon. He explains that free silver that in a great many cases the imports would mean the free use of the mints for the calendar year 1805 were greater for the few who are the owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many engaged in than for the fiscal year, those of wool for the calendar year, for instance, reaching 248,989,217 pounds.

The figures might be multiplied incoin no freer to the many engaged in The figures might be multiplied in-other enterprises. It would not make definitely, but these are enough for labor easier, the hours of labor short- one object lesson on "The Demonetizaer, or pay better.

no new occupation, would not start a factory, nor make a demand for an additional day's labor, would add protective tariff.

The remedy is not in coining fifty-cent dollars for the benefit of mine owners, but in returning to the Republican policy of protection and er, or pay better. It would create no new occupation, would not start a of the Sherman purchasing clause, but ferred." of the nation. This is simplicity it-self, but there is no escape from it and in this way Major McKinley 2 opens a fair and candid discussion of

But free silver is only one issue, and beginning with the words. "The parties are shifting and opinions are peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing renominated for Congress, last week, the effect of partial free trade. The combined with an irresponsible popunomination. Next week we will give rected," Maj. McKinley comes to the main issue of the campaign, protection, declaring that "men realize in their own daily lives what before sighted self interest. It juggles with figures and makes skillful use of falla-Democrats are not discussing the their own daily lives what before try between 1892 and 1894, and, remarking that we had the same cur-Major McKinley's letter of acceptance will be found on another page of
the AVALANGER, and every reader
should give it a careful perusal before ing arguments in favor of protection and reciprocity that has ever been written, and as if to clinch the mather been and the facts sustain the arguments. The careful and painstaking presentation between the careful and painstaking presentations of these facts and arguments.

The wonderful contrast between the speeches of McKinley and Bryan is being commented on by intelligent readers, and in an unfavorable manner to Bryan.

There can be no neutrality in this year's campaign. A man must either vote for financial honesty, or for the abrogation of the command, "Thou shalt not steal."

written, and as if to clinch the matter that a fetched is to be corrected. The careful and painstaking presents. The careful and painstaking presents the matter than a fetched is to contract the matter than a fetched in this campaign. This kind of the keynote of the letter is the part devoted to protection and reciprocity, to the measure that a fetched the treasury and the employment of the people. The peril of free trade is to be averted; the existing evil of free trade is to be corrected. The free trade is to be corrected. The free trade is to be corrected. The and patriotism will carry Michigan letter is crowded with epigrammatic every time when they are properly and striking paragraphs. Here is appealed to. and striking paragraphs. Here is one of the best:

"It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use age in a fair race and give it 16 points of the money coined. Not open mints to 1 in real benefits to the people of for the unlimited coinage of the silthe country. Unlimited coinage will ver of the world, but open mills for strongly for McKinley by demanding are always the greatest sufferers from benefit mine owners, the compara- the full and unrestricted labor of "a dollar's worth of dollar for a doltively few, but protection to our in the American workingmen."-Inter-lars worth of work.". This tells the -McKinley, in his Letter of Accepti Ocean.

WHAT HURTS!

HIS MARKETS THAT HITS THE FARMER.

oreign Markets Thrown Away-Lessone Consumption in Home Market-The Invasion of Imports.

Ex-Governor Forsker, of Ohio, never said a truer thing than this, which was in his remarks, at the opening of the Ohio campaign in Columbus last week. iff is not the demonstration of silver that has burt the farmer, but resperity, they know where they stit, and they know how to get it ack, and they mean to do it."

"The Errors of Populism" is the ti-

Here are some of the facts which sustain ex-Governor Forsker's indictfull year under the McKinley tariff,

Their percentage of all exports for

the same year was 78.69.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, which was the first full year under the Wilson tariff, the agricultural exports were \$553,215.317.

And the percentage of these to total exports was 60.08.

Here was a falling of under the Wilson tariff of \$746,110,015.

This is a staggering sum for the farmers, stock raisers and planters of the United States to charge up to the folly of 1893 in listening to the siren voice of the Democracy and voting for a change, that change which brought first the threat, and then the fact of a

evolution in our tariff policy.

But this was not all, nor the worst With the paralysis of manufacturing and commercial business that followed he advent of the Cleveland administration, factories were closed, men in all branches of business were thrown Major McKinley's formal letter of consumption was reduced and the acceptance is a luminous discussion home market was impaired. An industrial consus taken in the latter part of 1894 showed as compared with 1893:

A decrease of 56 per cent in the out-

in favor of Republican policy. Major Amount of wages paid.

McKinley is not on the defensive in a single line of his letter, and there sume liberally the farmers market was

mong the first to suffer.
Nor is this all. Under the Wilson tariff imports of the products of farm and field increased, and the farmer not only lost part of his foreign market, but had his dimmished home market invaded by Canada and Europe

but, holding high the standard of stalwart Republicanism, makes known his pride in the party record articles into the United States for the

dacer Acers named.	131. 136 ether	William Cal
Article	1872	183
Beans and peas, bushels	874.030	1.535.
Cattle, number	2.168	149.
Cheese, pounds	8,305,298	10.276.
Flax. value	\$1,964,163	\$2,059
Ray. tons	79,715	201
Lemp, tons		- 6.
lides and skins, value	£26.716.645	\$35,432
lops, pounda	2,506.224	8,133,
Dats. bushels	20.208	308.
Dive oil, gallons	700,486	775.
Potatoes, bushels	186.871	1.342.
Rice, pounds	77.622.404	136,106.
Rice flour, pounds	02,001,524	74.262.
seeds, value	\$2,264,H37	\$6,535.
sumac. pounds	10.411.774	12,179.
Pobacco, Leaf, pounds	21.088.585	26.660
Wool, pounds	148.670.831	206,133
M COLL POURCE	110,010,000	200,100,

Nothwithstanding the continued de pression in business the tendency to importations has been progressive so

tion of the Farmers' Markets."
That was caused, not by the repeal

Work for Individuals.

The present campaign is not only lar in its character. It is one in which shanging—a campaign in which the Democratic party has surrendered control to its own worst elements and

adroit canvass. It assails the national nionis arguments. It is not surprising

that many voters are a little dazed and encertain as to their course. In this condition of affairs it is more ments are on the side of sound money

A free trade organ says: "McKinley protection talk will not catch the sound-money Democratic fly." Pos sibly not, as McKinley is not hunting especially for that kind of game.

The Philadelphia Record comes out whole story in few words.

MONEY IS PLENTY. Sourcity of Business is the Principal

Troubles "scarcity of money" Talk about constantly put forward as a reason for going into the free coinage of depre-ciated dollars. The talk is speciou but misleading and cannot be too often met. The fact is there never was s much idle money in the country st there is now. An excellent authority on this subject recently summed up some of the main facts in the matte thus: "There is a cause for failures and depressions, but investigation wil show that none of them have been caused by an insufficient amount o circulating medium in the country Millions of dollars are today lying idle not yielding one per cent of profit to the owner; millions more are being loaned at 1 and 2 per cent. The sav ngs banks have been and still are con gested with money, and are seeking opportunities for safe and profitable investments, taking municipal bonds at 3 and 4 per cent interest. When the government asked for a loan of \$100,000,000 in gold nearly \$600,000,00 vere offered at rates ranging from 3%

to 314 per cent."

The statistical abstract of the United States shows that in 1873 we had \$751, 881,809 in circulation, or \$18.04 pc capita. In 1894 we had \$1,666,808,708 or \$24.23 per capitar. The total amount of money available for circulation, in 1873, was \$774,445,610; in 1894 it was 82,420,434,781. Per capita, 1873, \$18.58;

per capita, 1894, 835.44.

What is needed now is not more money for cheaper money, but more business to keep the money moving. Opening the mints to foreign silver will not accomplish this. Opening the aills to American labor by protection and foreign markets to American good by reciprocity will accomplish it.

THE ENGLISH LIKE IT.

It is Nute for Them to Keep Our Finance

There are few clearer writers of inance in this country than Edward Atkinson of Boston and here is what he says about the demagogue utter ances of Senator Daniels, of Virginia at Chicago and elsewhere.
"In what repute can Virginia be hold

and in what esteem can her merchants, her manufacturers, her towns, countle and cities be held when their leading nator lends himself to a force bill o which the main purposes can, in the nature of things, be but two: "First, that of the mine owners to

pick the pockets of the people while deluding them with the idea that they

are giving them a benefit. ond, that of debtors to defraud

"Mr. Daniel thinks that the support ers of the gold standard are doing thei work in deference to British influence vhen, in fact, he is one of the men, and a very conspicuous one, who is lending bimself to the support of British inter-ests against the interest of his own

"One of the best metal workers o Great Britain lately passed through my office on his, way home from a trip through India, China and Japan, where he has a large demand for the products of his machine shops, in which e employs 3,000 men or more. His remark on our present conditions was

this:
"We have had a considerable marchinery in spite of your high duties We could not expect to retain it long in the face of your progress in making iron and steel at the lowest cost, but we are developing our markets in Russia, Asia and Japan, and we shall hold them against any possible competition on your past so long as you keep your monetary system in confusion and your credit bad. Therefore, the longer you maintain the silver delusion and keep yourselves handleapped to your own discredit the better we like it, and the longer your competition with us in the markets of the world will be de

Shall Mints or Mills be Opened? The Popocrats dwell much upon the hard times as an excuse for asking the country to make an experiment. They say to the voter: "You're hard up, any-how, and you might as well risk this. You can't be much worse off if it does go wrong." This is the kind of an ex-periment they ask him to make:

"We demand the free and unlim-ted coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or con-sent of any other nation."

The Republicans also see the dis-

tress that has come to the people, and their idea of the remedy, as expressed

by Major McKinley, is this:
"It is a good deal better to open
up the mills of the United States to
the labor of Americans than to open
up the mints of the United States
to the sliver of the world."

It is for American workmen to judge whether they want 53-cent dollars for the work that they do now, or a 100 ent dollar for the work they might do f our mills started up again.—New

The aid of a display heading and louble-leaded type have lately been called in to give prominence to an arti-cle in a London, Eng., paper, showing glowing terms the beneficial results that would come to this country from the free coinage of silver, and cautioning the English against the losses of their markets if they continue the gold standard. The article is followed by the peculiar statement that "the thove appeared in the London Finan-tial News of March 10, 1890, but esaped observation till recently, when t was discovered and put into circula-tion by the Philadelphia Item." The weight which should attach to the article, if it is not a fake, may be inlerred from the fact that the journal n which it appeared is so obscure that he article itself was not discovered antil more than four months after it

No one suffers as much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform exevery attempt to debase our money. anca.

The Oldest And the Best

"In the Fall of '93, my son, R. B. Rouzze, had a luge carbun-cle on his neck. The doctor lanced it, but gave him no per-manent benefit.

The Only Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.

Mr. McKinley's letter is the best and most compenentive statement of the campaign issues that has appeared in any form. It is in the purest and simplest English. It cannot sincerity but the everlasting truth. Dayton, O. Pre-s.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts. Bruises Sores, Ulcers. Sait Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter. Chapped Pands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Riles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfacon, or money refunded. Price 2 cents per box. For sale by L. Four

No citizen of the United States car with full intelligence perform his du ty as a voter at the ensuing Presi dential election unless he first care fully reads this admirable letter. A the high office of the Presidency. Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington. Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bit ers, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and Sick Headach and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie stehle, 2025 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago. was all sun down, could not eat or digest food, had a backa he which never left her, and felt tired and weary but her health and renewed her strength Price 50c and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Fourniers' Drug store.

In discussing the tariff question Major McKinley presents an array of facts and figures which are simply unanswerable and he clearly shows that the farmer and wage-worker and people of the country are not suffering to day from a lack of good money threat of and enactment of Demo cratic low tariff laws. Protection he declares, is of supreme import ance, and every Republican and many others will agree with him, -Pittsburgh Times.

The Ideal Panacea

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescription or other preparations.

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of tne Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottle Free at L. Fournier's Drug

The wool growers may be interest ed in the following paragraph from a speech made by Candidate Bryan in the second session of the Fifty-third

"Speaking for myself, it is immate rial in my opinion whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not. I am for free wool,"

Now he wants the support of the wool growers and others who were benefited by the tariff in his conflict in favor of free coinage of silver.

Preaching Night by Night.

DR C. D. WARNER-Dear Sir: Last winter I was very much troubled with my throat, especially when preaching night after night. I received the bottle of White Wine of Tar Syrup you so kindly sent me, and I am glad to say I was much benefited by its use, and regard it a most excellent medicine for the throat and lungs.

Pink Hill, Mo. Rev. W.F. Wagoner.

For sale by L. Fournier, Grayling, and C. F. Kelley, Frederic.

A Whole Family.

them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich are always the greatest sufferers from Messles, my wife with a cough that prevented her from sleeping, more or less, for five years, and your White Wine of Tar Syrup has cured them

A FULL DINNER SET



DECORATED SEMI--PORCELAIN,

BEST ENGLISH WARE,

be misunderstood by the least educated citizen, and it bears on its face abundant evidence of not only sincerity but the everlasting truth.—

AT OUR STORE.

more statesman-like document has never proceeded from a candidate for TOO LATE.

PRICES ON ALL GOODS, ROCK BOTTOM.

but because of a lack of business and Quality the Best.

Call and be Convinced.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call. J. W. SORENSON. Grayling, Michigan

Mortgago Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the con

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the convolutions of a certain mortage bearing date the 22d day of September A. 91 steps of the 22d day of September A. 10 steps of September S

Mortgage Foreclosure,

de rages, on pages 416 and 417, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Orawford County, Michael Register of Deeds for Orac Register, and taxes as the data of this notice is the sum of 1048, 53, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice is berby given, that on the 80th day of 89th. Ap. 1896, at 100 clock, in the forest county of Grayfing, County of Crawford, and State of Richigan (that being the place where the Circing Rage contains of the power of sale is said meeting and the county of Grayfing. County of Crawford, is and premises described in such case made and pursuase of the status in nucle case made and pursuase of the status in nucle case made and pursuase of the status premises described in said morting the said morting and the said morting of the said county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, descending an attoracy fee of \$8000, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows' to wit: The North East Custrate In 1814 (1915 Section thirty 189) Town twesty-fee of \$1000 and \$1000 an

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda County,

was in town, last Friday. Comrade Burton, of Center Plains, was in town last Friday.

Great Lace Sale, this week and next, at Clargetts'.

Miss Frances Staley returned from Bay View, last Wednesday evening.

BORN-Tuesday, Aug. 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Nelson, adaughter.

Do not miss the Lace Sale at the store of S., H. Co.

George Hartman, of Ball township was in town, Monday,

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Cos'.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town. Monday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Hugo Schrelber, of Grove, was in town. Monday. 50) pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to

be sold for 25 cents, at Claggette'. George Peacock, of Blaine, was in

BORN-Aug. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mayo, a daughter.

town. Monday.

Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29 cents, and hard to beat, at Claggetts' Will Wheeler has rented and moved into the Dr. Smith property.

BORN-Aug. 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Jorgenson, a daughter.

J. Staley went down the river, last week, for his last trip this season. J. M. Smith, of Grove township, was in town last Friday,

Henry Feldhauser, of Blaine town ship, was in town last Saturday.

LOST-A short time since, a bunch of Keys for alarm boxes. The finder will please return them to this office

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Chas. L. De Waele, of Roscommon. was among the citizen visitors at the Reunion, last week.

all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett. Rev. Mr. Mahorter returned from conference at Lansing, last Saturday.

He will remain with his church here Batas & Co. are offering the choic est Teas and the best Coffees, in

Messis B. F. and W. H. Sherman. of Maple Forest township, were in

town, Monday. Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Try it.

For sale at Claggett's. Mr. and Mrs. Cassimer, after

pleasant visit, returned to their home in Flint, last Monday.

The largest line of Outing Flannels ever shown in Northern Michigan, at

town last Saturday. Go to the Chicken Pie Social

R. C. hall, to morrow evening, and get a large piece of Pumpkin Pie. J. Staley went to Bay View yester-

day. The family will return with him the latter part of the week. A. J. Davis, the druggist, went to

Pinconning, last Saturday, and returned on Sunday evening.

Prof. Benkelman went to Saginav

Miss Vena Jones goes to Detroit next Tuesday, to enter the Detroit Conservatory of Music.

a fair caich.

Rev. Fee, of Gaylord, was in town Thesday, having heard of the illness salary of only \$3,00 per week, got of Rev. Cope.

married the other day. We do not

Miss A. Rates started for Traverse City, for her school, and stopped over Sunday with friends in Gaylerd.

Mrs. S. Edgeumbe will arrive here this afternoon, to spend the balance of his vacation with her husband.

Our Teas' and Coffees' are winners so is our Refined Lard, and when you want good goods and low prices, go to Claggetts'.

Go to the Pumpkin Pie Social, to morrow evening, at W. R. C. hall, and enjoy the chicken pie the ladies will serve you with. Only 25 cents.

All Linen Lace, from 1 to 4 inches wide, goes for a short time, at 5 cents per yard, at the store of S., H. & Co.

A. H. Amos, and wife, of Owesso, Cope. He was greeted by a full house are the guests of Chas. Amidon, for among whom were many old settlers a ten days visit. Old neighbors as who listened to him fifteen years a Well as friends.

At the republican congressional convention last week, M. A. Bates was appointed one of the committee on resolutions.

at Claggett's. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't fail to see them. Miss Marguerite Husted returned home Tuesday from Grayling, where

vacation. - West Branch Herald. The frost of Tuesday morning did but little damage in this county, though it was sufficient for an immense scare.

There will be preaching at the usual hours at the Presbyterian was very pleasant and well applauded Church, next Sunday, by Bev. S. Edgeumbe.

of Mrs. Davis, wife of druggist Davis, besides yourself, and the stock is get-Marie, last week.

Go to the Social to morrow (Friday) assist the ladies in raising the balance of the minister's salary.

Rev. R. L. Cope suffered with a seere attack of Appendicitie, last week, but is now convalescent, which will be pleasant news to his many friends.

J. Staley has put a McKinley and Hobart streamer on the flag staff at the bank, and another on a pole in front of his residence.

H. L. Cope, son of Rev. R. L. Cope, ame home Sunday morning, on account of the serious illness of his father.

J. M. Francis, of Grove township, was in town Monday, and brought in a sample of his crop of millet. It is A sketch of Joseph Francis, the incertainly flue, and would please any ventor of the life-boat, and the farmer.

Mrs. L. Fournier has the pleasure of entertaining a niece, from Royal Oak, who has been engaged to teach in the Lewiston school during the coming year.

adorn most of the business houses in antic period of the defeat and death Grayling. The G. A. B. button in of Prester John, and "Sinbad. Smith the lapel of the Presidential candi- & Co.," in the serial by Alb. Stearns. date shows plainly.

Farmers bring your produce to Salling, Hanson & Co. They pay you the highest price, and sell you goods at Rock Bottom Prices. The New Woman corset beats them

If the bair is falling out or turning tray, requiring a stimulant with Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer Is ust the specific.

The Ladies of the M. E. Church vili give a Chicken and Pumpkin Pie Social at W. R. C. hall to morrow Friday evening. All are cordially Chalker, D. R. Spencer, A. J. Rose. invited to attend. Supper 25 cents.

Mrs. D. Trotter passed through Grayling, Monday evening, on her way to Chatham, Ontario, where she was called by a telegram which stated, that her sister was dving.

The Danish Cornet Band gave a street parade and concert last Friday evening, making a fine appearance and rendering their music in a man ner greatly improved.

Mrs. O. P. Smith, of Standish, for merly of Grayling, is making her J. Charron and wife, and daughter, father, J. A. Lewis, and sister, Mrs. Miss Rose, of Maple Ferest, were in A. J. Bennett, a visit. She says. Gravling seems most like home, after

The logging crew at J. London's camp, employed by S. H. & Co., cut a White Pine stub, last week, that made four logs, which will cut over 6000 feet. The largest log will cut

2139 feet. Putty good stub. work at the Gallery opposite Court House for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line Smith, B. F. Ordway, D. Werts, A. last week, and returned on Sunday will please call, and you will recive fair treatment.

S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shoes ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is J. Staley returned from his fishing now complete, and his prices hard trip, Monday evening. He reports to beat. If Shoes you want to fit your feet, then go to Claggetts'.

> A Cheboygan young man, with a envy the young woman, for he must be a poor coot who can not earn more than that, even in these dull times. at cutting cord wood.

J. W. Sorenson has just received a large stock of writing paper and envelopes from the manufacturers, put up in boxes. Each box contains 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, which he will sell for 10 cents.

Fournier's Drug Store is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, including everything in the line of school supplies, and the finest line of School Tablete ever brought to Gray-

Rev. S. Edgecumb occupied the M. E. pulpit last Sunday evening, on account of the illness of Rev. R. L. age, in the old school house.

BORN-To Mr. and Mrs. Moses Laurant, August 29th, a son. BORN-To Mr. and Mrs. John

Gregory, August 26th, a daughter. Grand Opening of Printed Effects Mrs. Henry Green is visiting with relatives, at her old home, in Lapeer county.

A nine pound girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. N. Persons. Wednesday, September 2d. she has been spending her summer

A small but select audience were present, notwithstanding the incle-Presbyterian Church, to listen to the elocution of Miss Sargent, and the music of Mr. and Mrs. Austin, of West Branck. The entertainment

When the dust is on the counter and the cobwebs on the shelf, and The store and goods of the father there's seldom anybody in the store was destroyed by fire, at Sault Ste ting shelfworn and the groceries getting stale, and bills enough becoming due to make a banker pale, oh, then's Go to the Social to morrow (Friday) the time amerchant is feeling kinder wife, Geo. H. Smith and wife, Jas. evening, at the W. R. C. hall, and blue, and is troubled with the question of the preper thing to do. But in such a situation one sure remedy applies, if you want to get the customers you have got to advertise. -Ex

> Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The close of the vacation season and the taking up of the duties of and Mrs. D. P. Stofer. Comrade W. school life once more, are signalized in H. Smith wrote us Wednesday that the September number of Sr. Nich- the Reunion was in all respects a OLAS. Miss Agnes Repplier contrib. success and that they were one and utes a sketch entitled "At School a all having a splendid time. Accom-Hundred Years Age," in which she modations were good and weather shows how much better treatment is fine. The ball game, Tuesday afteraccorded children to-day than was noon, between the Grayling and Ros the lot of their great-grandmothers. founder and father of the life-saving service, is written by W.S. Harwood. "Bob, and Joshua and Balaam," by Mary Murdoch Mason, is a tale of the adventures of two boys and a donkey who were lost in the woods at Onteora. "The Story of Marco Polo" Pictures of McKinley and Hobart by Noah Brooks, reaches the rombave more peculiar adventures. A new Serial, "The City of Stories." by Frank M. Bickuell, has a promising

Annual Reunion

The following comrades were in attendance at the annual reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of Northern nourishing and coloring food, Hall's Michigan, and registered their names with the Secretary:

GRAYLING-O. Palmer, A. C. Wilcox, A. L. Pond, S. Hempstead, C. W. Wight, H. Flanigan, F. O. Neil, John Staley, J. C. Hanson, Wm. S. A. A. Wisner, C. Eickhoff, Wright Crawford, 2; Otego, 2; Oscoda, 2; Havens, R. McElroy, E. Alger, C. L. Montmorency, 2. Ferguson, D. L. Whipple, H. Trumley, J. Lightner, Dell Smith, D. S. Waldron, Wm. Woodburn, A. H. Annis, G. W. Morgan, R. P. Forbes, A. E. Newman, Wm. Morris, John Hanna, J. M. Jones, and A. B.

WEST BRANCH-D. J. Wilcox, E Buckingham, W. H. Gard, H. J. ones, Austin Abbott, O. Ingles, E. Hutton. J. E. Horton, A. B. Dunbar.

Luke Bosom, G. W. Day. Roscommon-Patrick Kenney, W. Thos. Tracy, Wm. Osterman.

ALGER-Eli Mann. RED OAK-M. J. Wood.

GAYLORD-W. J. Jubb, D. Bower, . Covert, S. H. Warren: J. H. Robinson, J. Haines, J. L. Hodges, Jno Klingensmith, N. K. King, Col. Dicknson, E. Goslow, C. B. John's, C. C. S. E. Odell will do Photograph Mitchell, O. Higley, E. Richardson, W.H. Smith, Geo. Stoll, Chas. Gocha. L. W. Bratt, W. W. Wines, G. H. M. Hilton.

VANDERBILT-N. C. G. Ashleigh, G. C. Crissey, C. Zickgraff, H. Staley, D. S. Moe, T. Carter, J. Banks, J. A. Waggoner, E. W. Caldwell.

CHRBUYGAN-C. Kreideman, Sr. Peter Dietz DRUMMOND ISLAND-G. D. Strick-

PETOSKEY-James Cook. STANDISH-Rockwell DeMunn. FREDERIC-J. J. Coventry, W. Bat-

INDIAN RIVER-Chester Hatch. BERRYVILLE Thomas C. Woodin. FLINT-Samuel Cassimer.

Awarded

Highest Honors-World's Fair,

·DR

I pure Grape Cream of Tatter Powder. Free 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Comrade W. H. Baker and his wife, W.B. FL. YNN, Dentist. of Oscods County, drove out to the reunion, and were demiciled with Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Forbes, for whose kindness and hospitality they are especially grateful. Mrs. Baker was taken severely ill on Tuesday, so they remained until Saturday, and the unceasing care of Mrs. Forbes gave her relief from severe pain, and comented a friendship that will endure

Just received 4000 yards all ment weather, last evening, at the Linen Lace, 1 to 4 inches wide, which we will sell for a short time at 5 cents per yard. Don't allow this chance to go by. Salling, Hanson & Co.

> Thirty three tickets were sold at The following are those in attendance: Charles Gocha and wife, Geo. Grisolam. Battista Kinner. George Stott and wife, Wm. H. Smith and wife, Geo. H. Smith and wife, Jas. and wife, Stephan Warren and wife, Geo. H. Forbush and wife, J. Klingensmith, Ben Ordway, Orson Higley, C. C. Mitchell, O. L. Stott, James Hodges, D. H. Bower, Ed. Goslow W. J. Jubb, David-Werts, George Richardson, Nelson King, L. W. Bratt, E. S. Dickinson, Wm. Wines, Mrs. N. A. Waugh, Mrs. A. Jeffrey common clubs, resulted in the defeat of the Roscommon club by a score of

Representative Convention.

4 to 6.—Otsego Co. Herald.

The convention, at the Court House August 28th, was called to order promptly on time by Dr. L. N. Parme ter, chairman of the district com-

J. L. Sanborn, of Alpena, was elected temporary chairman, and J B, Markle, of Oscoda, Secretary.

The following committees were appointed:

Credentials-A. E. Manney, of Al pena; Geo. Richardson, of Oscoda; D. McCormick, of Crawford. Permanent Organization and orde

of business-H. K. Gustin, of Alpena; Chas. Drake, of Montmorency; W. S. Carpenter, of Otsego. Resolutions-Dr. L. N. Parmeter of Otsego: T. H. Devarmond, of Mont-

morency; A. L. Marshal, of Alpena. On motion a recess was taken, to give the committees time to report. The Committee on Credentials repurted as follows, giving the names of the delegates present: Alpena, 7;

The Compittee on Permanent Or ganization and Order of Business, reported, recommending, that the temporary organization be made perma nent, which was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows: Your Committee on Resolutions would respectfully submit the following report:

We. the District representative delegates in Convention assembled, do hereby indorse the St. Louis platform, and pledge our loyal support to Carpenter, R. H. Woodruff, J. C. the nominee of that convention, Hon. Robbins, J. B. Carter, Jno Abbott, Wm. McKinley, the great expounder ity and sound money, and who be lieves it is better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America, than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the

world. We hereby endorse Hazen S. Pingree, for Governor; Rosseau O. Crump, for Congressman from the 10th District, and pledge our hearty support to the nominee of this convention, whoever be may be, which report was adopted.

After the appointment of tellers and the swearing of the officers. Mr. Drake, of Montmorency county, placed in nomination in a flattering address, the name of A. J. West, editor of the Atlanta Tribune, which was supported by Mr. Carpenter of Otsego. Mr. Marshal of Alpena, presented the name of H. K. Gustin, of Alpena.

A ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes 15, of which A. J. West received 5, and H. K. Gustin received 9. Mr. Gustin was declared elected by a majority of the votes cast, which on motion was made unanimous.

The following named District Committee was elected: Albert E. Manning, of Alpena; David McCormick.

WEST BE ANOH. MICE.

WILL make regular trips to Gravising the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. In-

Cheboygan had a \$20,000 lumber fire, last Sunday afternoon.

The opening article in the Septem DEF CENTURY CONCEYES & "Midsumme in Southern Spain." It is illustrated by Mr. Pennell in his usual lively an picturesque style, and the letter press, by Mrs. Pennell, describes a interesting journey from Granada to Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, and Gibraltar.

List of Letters this station, Tuesday, on account of Remaining in the Post Office at Graythe Soldiers' Reunion at Grayling, ling for the week ending August 29. 1896.

Holmes, William McKay, Ed. Harden, Nettle Popps, C. W. Hasay, Charley Richards, James, Persons calling for any of the

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

DR. J. A. ELLIS DENTAL SURGEON.



OFFICE, in GOUPIL BUILDING GRAYLING, MICH.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

Rev. J. J. Willetts has returned from Conference. He will preach in the Frederic Circuit another year.

Mr. Henry Ward is clearing up 160 scres of his land for a farm. Prayer meeting at Mr. Malcos' this week

Mrs. E. Forbush and Mrs. T. Lews, of Frederic, started for Petoskey, Tuesday morning.

Mr. Neil Patton has finished his road job.

Mr. J. Charron went to Gaylord, last week, with some wheat to have ground into flour. M. P.

For Sale: A Reared 4 Horse Power, Circ. bill, all in good running order. Will take a good ow and Rye in payment, P. Aebii, Grayling.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

W HEREAS Default has been made in the control of ditions of a cortain mortgage bearingdate the 18th day of May A. D. 1855, and executed by Hugh McCallum, A. D. 1855, and executed by Hugh McCallum, Single So, and executed by Hugh McCallum, Single Gold Grawford County, in the State of Michigan William on the 18th day of May A. D. 1853, at 1 evictor, in the attermon, in liber A. of mortgages, on pages 222 and 523, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;
AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$232.85, and so proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to be fine for principal and interest, as the fore recover the same or any part thirreof, therefore necessing hereby given that on the 80th day of the foreing at law or in equity having been instituted to one of Michigan that being of Crawford, and State of Michigan that being of Crawford, and State of Michigan that being of Crawford, and State of Michigan that being of the said contrage contained, and in pursuance of the statute facult Court for the said Court House of the said not register that the said and provided there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient, pretion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage together with interest and the costa, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$15.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of South East Quarter B. 24 of \$2.41 of section Wenty-nice 231 in Town Less Quarter of the South East Quarter B. 24 of \$2.41 of section Wenty-nice 231 in Town Cornaling forty (4) acres of land, more or less mortal mortgages.

EDWARD CORNING, Executaix, Mortal McKar, McKar, McCar, Mich. June 18th. 1900.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made inth

Rages on pages 388 and 389 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Mich-Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Mich-Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Mich-Ramb Whereas & the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest at the date of this notice is the earth of 318 53 and no proceedings a law or in equity having been stituted to recover the same or any part thereof, the reformation of the same of the same or any part thereof, the reformation of the same of the s

Notice of Sale of Real Estate. State of Michigan. | 88.

ning, of Alpena; David McCormick, of Crawford; C. B. Drake, of Montmorency; W. S. Carpenter, of Otsego; James Markle of Oscoda, who organized by the election of A. E. Mauning as Chairman, and J. B. Markley, Secretary, after which, Mr. Gustin being called for, expressed his confidence in the success of the principles and the candidates of the Republican party.

Dr. Palmater of Gaylord, made a brief address, as did also Mr. Maning, of Alpena, and Mr. Drake, of Montmorency, when three cheers were given for the successful candidates. August 18th. 18th.

In the matter of the estate of Relaty Hill, decessed, when the principle of Montmorency, in the country of Crawford, of the Republican party.

Dr. Palmater of Gaylord, made a brief address, as did also Mr. Maning, of Alpena, and Mr. Drake, of Montmorency, when three cheers were given for the successful candidate. August 18th. 18th.

Drake, of Montmorency, when three cheers were given for the successful candidate. August 18th. 18th.

OKO. L. Alexandra. n the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, de

GEO. L. ALEXANDER. date, and the convention adjourned. | aug20-7w

SCHOOL BOOKS!

ever brought to Grayling.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, &c., noluding everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of School Tablets

LUCIEN FOURNIER

PROPRIETOR.

above letters, will please say 'Adver- The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS -: AND THE:--

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WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS,

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presiden tial campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the est and most accurate news? Are you a member of:
G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible
editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each
week? Would an accurate weekly market report
be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS. Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH,

1:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Dally except Su day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M.
4:55 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at
Mackinaw 7:45 A. M.

9:00 A. M. Way Freight; arrives Mackinsw 5:00 1:15 P. M. Mackinsw Accommodation;

GOING SOUTH. 5:05 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay
City, 7:50 P. M. Detroit 11:15 P.M.
12:10 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives
Bay City 4:00 A. M. Detroit, 8:10 A.M.

Bay City Accommodation, arrives as Bay City 5:85 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES,

GEN. PASS. AGENT.

Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

. W. CANFIRLD.

F. & P. M. R. R.

p. m. City—Depart—6:30 7:00, *8:40, 10:00 12:00, a.m.; 1:00, 2:05, *8:50, *5:20, 6:40

11 ma 12 mt, a.m., 1 mt, 2 mt, 5 250, 5 250, 5 26, 6, 9 350 n, pm, -6 30 a.m., 5 250, 9 350 p.m., To Port Huron—32 250 p.m., 5 30 p.m., To Grand Rapida—520 a.m., 5 30 p.m., To Grand Rapida—520 a.m., 5 30 p.m., To Detroit—700, 11 20 a.m., 5 250, 5 250 p.m., To Detroit—700, 11 20 a.m., 5 250, 5 250, pm, 12 To Toledo—7:00, 11;20 a. m.; +5;20, +9;50 p.m. ego Express, arrives—17;22, a. m. †10;12 , m. To Reed City and Ludington—6:30 a, m.; 3,60 From Reed City and Ludington-12,25; 6,30

Millwaukee and Chicago, departs—3:50 p. m. Puliman sleeper between Bay City and Chica o. Sleeping cars to and from Detroit. Trainsarrive at and depart from Fort St. Un ration of the control of the control

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

State of Michigan. Office of the Secretary of State. LANSING, July 30th 1896. To the Sheriff of the County of Craw-

ford. Sir-You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz.

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor,

Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education in place of David A. Hammond, whose term of office will expire December. 31st, 1896, also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this State, to which your county belongs; also a Senator for the tweaty-eighth Sepatorial District of this state, comprising the counties of Gladwin, Oscoda, Alcona, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Missaukee Roscommon and Clare, also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Alpena Representative District comprising Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Oscoda and Crawford

Counties.
In Testimony Whereof, I have here unto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year firs above written,

WASHINGTON GARDNER. (Seal.) Secretary of State

THIS PAPER at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Heart

C.A.SNOW&CO





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Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH.
AND DULUTH.
LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackines and
Return, lacituding fleak and Berths. From
Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$15; from Detroit, \$13.50.

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ONE YEAR, FOR

*************************** THE HOUSE OF VANDE

distinguished in many ways, but in all ways distinguished for its association with money getting and inmense wealth, it has upreared a system of millionis matchless in its beauty and ntilly for whatever may be said of the Vanderbilt power it must not be enid that it has been used to wreck en-terprise and to create wealth for itself by killing honest competition. The Vauderbilt system has been used as an investment by its owners—the old "commodore" having but fought a rivial, the Nicaraguan Company, which refused to keep its contract with him. To sue was impossible. He challenged it in the open and drove it off the seas. Commercial conquest by safe, conserva-tive methods has been the policy of the Vanderbilt life. In all the generations Nanderbilt life. In all the generations of the Vanderbilts there are no states meas suddlers, patrious, philosophers, patriots, poets or scientists. But in this century all the Vanderbilts have been rich. Money getting and the up-building of vast wealth and not the sacrifice of the concrete to the ideal has been their supreme moving force.

This family has a coat of arms. The student of heraldry, looking back through its line, can find no point at which a Vanderbilt was ennabled by a king or received from a monarch a title. Nor yet can he had in the age of chivalry the Vanderbilt who, in his pride of place and of arms, took to himself the sym-

ordinary. He was a man, who would have grown rich upon a desert island. At 23 he had a steamer plying from the metropolis through the Kills to New Brunswick, with a hotel at the latter

ryman was fixed upon far greater



Meantime he was graduating from operatious whose vaster possibilities he was one of the first to realize. He grad-

EATS POISON FOR A LIVING. Succeeds in His Feat Because Eats Too Much to Kill. Polson eating, instead of a means of

quantitles to kill a dozen men.

knowledge.

has remained for a New York physi-

tion of the mystery with which Captain Vetro's feat has been surrounded, though many noted doctors have pro-

ounced it beyond the scope of medical

Dr. Salicrum explained the secret to

reporter as follows: "I have been for

many years deeply interested in toxi-

cology, and have carefully studied Cap-tain Vetro's performances. It is un-deulable that he eats sufficient poison

or different kinds to kill a dozen men

witnessed his performance while he

vas exhibiting in a museum in this

This man eats enough poison to kill

outright from ten to fifteen people, but

he whole secret is in the fact that he

does not only eat enough to kill one or

"Arsenic, paris green, phosphorus and Rough on Rats' are what medical men

call irritant poisons. They act primari-

ucous membrane of the stomach and

"When irritant poisons are taken in

wo men, but fifteen.

death, may become a means of liveli hood for all who care to adopt it. One man, "Captain" Vetro, as h Oulda never shakes hands. She de clares it to be the most yulgar form of styles himself, has for several years been gathering in the cash of those in

salutation. this country and in Europe who wish to see him apparently endanger his Queen Victoria, it is said, has taken pulto a fancy to the young Duchess of life by swallowing poisons of sufficient

Marlborough. The commander-in-chief of the Sul His performance has been described tan of Morocco's army is a Scotsman n the press of both continents, but it

McLean by name. The last words of Sir Augustus Har ris were: "Do not let apyono disturb me. I want a long, long rest."

Sir Edward Clarke's retainer on celving the Jameson brief was 500 guineds, while every day he had a refresher" of 100 gaineas. William T. Richardson, of Cambridge

Mass., left an estate of \$100,000 and his old wearing apparel to "some" poor worthy Baptist minister."

Charles Dickens, the son of the novelist, who died a few weeks ago, was named Charles "Boz" by his father, but when he grew to man's estate he dropped his middle name.

Among young society women who are thoroughly accomplished musician are Miss Villard. Miss Rockefeller and the Misses Hewitt. Each plays the violin, violoncello, harp and piano.

Among the Sultan of Turkey's plate there are dishes of solid gold large enough for a baby's bath, and there are plates, cups and saucers, tureen pitchers, massive and heavy, made of this same precious metal.

M. Waddington's great collection of coins has been sold by his family to the French Government for \$100,000. He had intended to bequenth it to the State, but was prevented from doing so by heavy pecuniary losses.

Miss Virginia Fair has forsaken be bicycle and is learning to ride horse back, and inasmuch as this young wom an is an acknowledged leader there is a probability of other Newport young girls forsaking the wheel and taking

The will of T. S. Woodward, of San Jose, Cal., leaves \$2,041,000 to his nephew, William F. Woodward, of Bos ton, aged 24. He was in delicate health out of work, without money and in debt for board and lodging when the good news reached him.

Mrs. E. L. Loring, of Washington goes in swimming every day in the bathing poud at Appledore, and reguarly swims four times around the pond. As she is 85 years old, the islanders declare that the smartest old ady on the coast is a guest there.

The jewel casket of the dowager mpress of Russia is the most fashion able in the world, from a gem point of view. Hardly second to it is that of the empress of Austria, whose black pears are noted throughout Europe for their extreme beauty and rarity.

Col. North's fine house at Eltham, which cost \$1,500,000 to build, was recently put up at auction, but as the highest bid was only \$250,000, it was withdrawn from sale. The auctioneer lescribed it, and very properly, as "one of the most princely homes in the king-

The Princess of Wales, who was brought up in the most democratic fashon by the sensible Danish king, has found that actually milking cows at Sandringham and superintending the dairy gave her better health than all he medicine of the court physician,

DOWN THE "DEVIL'S INCLINE

An Old Stage Driver's Story of a Ride When the Brake Broke. Bill Henderson, who now lives quietly near Pomona, Cal., was many years

ago one of the most famous of drivers on the San Diego stage line. He never drove fewer than eight horses and fre

mendous speed. Several cried, "Stop!" Stop!" but this was just what " could not do. The young husband believed me insane for the moment, and draw-ing a pistol, cried, "Now, hold up, or by heaven I will put a bullet through your heart." Instead of attempting to comply I again lashed my team, for in a moment or two the danger would be over. The young man sternly repeated his threat, but just then his wife struck the pistol and knocked it out of his hand. With a wild yell at the team, which made them all spring forward out of the reach of the nighty wheels, we dashed out upon the plain at the foot of the hill, and I soon was in a po-sition to pull up and explain our danger. The young married woman, who had been quite cool up to that instant, fainted dead away; and came near falling from the scat. On reaching the end of our journey the passengers clubbed together and bought me a handsome gold watch, but I assure you that I would not take that ride again for all the watches on earth.

CUP WHICH COST MANY LIVES. Facelmile of the Czar's Souvening Which Caused a Tragedy.

A Chicago dry goods firm has on exhibition some of the drinking cups which were given away as souvenirs of the coronation of the Russian Czar. The dreadful calamity on the Khodin plain, marring the magnificent pageants arranged upon the occasion of the crowning and costing upward of 0,000 lives in the short space of a few ours is still fresh in the memory of veryone.

The origin of this appalling disaster is to be traced to an ancient Russian ustom. Among other curious usage it has been usual to distribute the many thousands congregating from all parts of the great empige to witness the imposing ceremonies of the corona tion a present to be kept as a remen brance of the great evet.

had been selected for this purpose which was to be given away with a par cel of eatables, cakes and sweets,



CORONATION CUP.

every comer. Of course everybody was anxious to bring home one of these mementos, but nobody thought that so tragic a memory would be added to the general interest of this little piece of

The cut is an exact illustration of the memorable cup. It is made of white enameled metal, covered with curious Russian ornamentation. A broad line of gold runs around the top and bottom. The narrow dark lines of the illustration are brick red, while the broader lines are of a pale blue and yellow. The shield on one side bears the Russian coat of arms, while the other shows the initials of the Czar and Czarina in Russian characters and the imperial crown with the date 1896 be The effect of the whole is very curious.

These cups were furnished by one of the largest establishments in Austria. This firm laid down 600,000 pieces in eight weeks. The fact will be est that twenty-six railway cars were necessary to transport these 600,000 cups.

Our Turn Next.

The Chinese Government has a roused itself after centuries of slovenly house



AN EXPERIENCE IN THE LIFE OF AN OLD-TIME STAGE DRIVER

I never lost my nerve but once; then my heart was in my mouth for two or three minutes. We were descending the Devil's Incline a long, straight, mooth hill, with twenty-two passen gers on board, two of them ladies occu pying outside seats. One of the ladies sat behind me: the other, a handsome roung married lady, was between her husband and me. When within a quar-ter of a mile from the bottom of the hill my brake broke, and I knew tha within a second the coach, with its loud of passengers, would dash forward upon the horses. The team was in a swinging trot, and legs, arms and possibly necks would be broken if the passengers should attempt to jump off, as they would be certain to if I gave them warning of their danger. There was not an instant to lose, so I grasped my whip, shouted to my leaders, and cried 'Here is where we make time," and down the long, smooth hill we went on a run. If a horse should stumble or fall it meant death to more than one passenger on board; but fortunately the road was smooth, and the animals kept their feet. I plied the lash, and igain shouted to the leader as the big oach began to gain upon them. Th

good a shopper for that. hill before him. And soon it will be America's turn: Li has some big or

Poisonous Stockades in Africa The growing stockades of the native sort of cactus which branches like an vill blind. Such stockades are found

FREE SILVER AND THE PRICE OF COT-TON. opulist Statistics Which Prove Soun

Money Statements, The Arena, a Populist magazine, pub lishes a series of pictures intended to show the great decrease in the purchasing power of a bale of cotton, owing to the alleged "demonstration" of silver. The money value of the first bale is given as \$416.90 in 1865. The next in the same series is for 1870, when the money value had shrunk to \$119.90. Other pictures give the varying values down to 1894, the conclusion from the whole being that the lack of free silver has

caused the fall in the price of cotton.
... How fa'se this argument is can b seen by looking at the figures quoted. Between 1865 and 1870 the price of cotton fell from 63.38 cents per pound to 28.08 cents. By 1873, the year of the "orime," the price had gone down to 18.80 cents. In other words, the money value of a bale of cotton shrank from \$418.90 in 1885 to \$94, a difference of \$822.90, while the country had free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Since that time the fall in price has been much less, having been only from \$94 in 1878 to \$19 in 1898, at the present quota-

tions of 7,80 cents per pound.

The history of cotton prices shows, therefore, that under free silver the price of a bale of cotton declined \$822.90,





of 500 pounds in 1878 at \$0.18.80 per pound, \$04.]



[Money value of 500 pounds in 1696 at \$0.07.50 per pound, \$89.] or 64.58 cents per pound, in eight years, Under our present financial system the price has only fallen \$55 per bale, or 11 cents per pound, in 28 years. In face of these official figures how can any intel-ligent man pretend that it was the

ange in our currency laws in 1873

which has reduced the money value of cotton? The advocates of free silver may tempt to answer this exposure of their low price for cotton argument by show ing that there was a great increa the cotton crop between 1865 and 1873. This is true, but there has also been a far greater quantity of cotton produced every year since 1873 than ever before, the crop for 1892 reaching 9,035,379 bales as compared with 8,930,508 bales in 1873, the largest crop during the period from 1865 to 1873, so that if increased production caused the great de cline in price in one case it is surely fair to credit it, and not the stoppage of

free silver coinage, with the lower prices of the past 23 years. Mr. Atkinson Tells a Story. An inmate of one of the hospitals for the imbecile and feeble-minded, who nad one of these half-witted brains lately became interested in the money question on the sound side of his head He read all Stewart's speeches. No body but a half-wifted man would ever have done that, and he tried to get brough Senator Jones', but he gave it Then he went to the superlutendent and rold him that he'd found out a way to fix the matter about prices. He said: "What these people who are try-ing to make half a collar's worth of silver equal to a dollar's worth of gold by an act of Congress make believe they are after is to raise prices for the farmers' products. They are on the wrong track. The farmer can raise prices in a great deal better way."
"What is it?" said the superintendent. aid the half-witted man, "the farmers can go to Congress and get a law passed that eight ounces shall make e pound, two pecks shall make a bushel and one pint make a quart. Then when hey begin to deliver short weight, up will go the prices double, maybe. "Yes," said the superintendent, "but what fools the farmers would be to do that. How would they be any better off?" "Wby," said the half-witted man, "they would be as well off as to be forced to take half a dollar's worth of silver for full weight of full measure Isn't, it; just as broad as it is long, to cheat, on light weights and short meas

Popocratic ticket.—Edward Atkinson. Mortgages and Interest. with this subject, may not be out of place to refer to some of the arguments of the opponents of gold. They say mortgages increased by millions between 1880 and 1890. No contractor or builder but will recognize this asia sign of great prosperity. Great activity must have existed in building, which, in fact, was the case, as the reports from the building departments of all the cities and towns in this country what could we do without them, from the little Ridges farmer who borrows a hundred or more dollars, to buy noats to eat up the leavings after his store cattle. store cattle, to the men who erect cities? They complain about the great interest charges, but a look at the facts will show that as investors have felt that the gold standard has become as sured interest has gone down.-Architecture and Building.

nres, as it is to get cheated on bad money?" The superintendent immedi-

told them to take him out of the asy-tum and to send him to Congress on a

ately

sent to this man's friends and

The Lucky Bullion Owner. His situation would be similar to that a man who owes \$2,000, but has only This \$1,000 he invests in \$1,000. house, which suddenly doubles in value is in debt these days. The true silver and permits him to sell at \$2,000. He craze is making it more difficult for then pays his debt. The creditor gers full value for his debt, but the debtor loans. Columbus (Onto) Journal

makes \$1,000 by a fortunate speculation. Substitute "silver bullion" for "house," and we have the situation of the man who foresees the rise in silver bullion due to the silver dollar remaining worth its present value, while we have free coinage, which permits silver bullion to be made into coin free. -Kansas City Times.

A LESSON FROM EGYPT.

Maintain the Ratio of Sixteen Onions One Cat. Showing How That Country Failed

The ancient Egyptians had a currency based on cats and onions, both of which were sacred objects worshiped by the people. As there was some difficulty in storing the cats, and as the onlon was



liable to decay, a circulating medium was provided of papyrns strips, representing a certain annaber of cats and onions at a ratio of to 1. This was n true double standard system and is believed to have been the origin of modern paper currency. For a time the catpaper currency. For a time the cateonion money circulated at par, but the
historian Faque Hur records that about
963 B. C. a serious difficulty arose.
New colonies, had been established in
the region of the upper A. e., and, the
savage Nubians had been taught the
art of agriculture. The rich black soil
of the valley which they inhabited was
especially suited to the growth of
omions, and the production of those perfumed bulbs was soon enormously infumed bulbs was soon enormously in creased. Meanwhile the cat crop only grown in the usual ratio, and the result was that, with the demand for result was trat, with the terminal of the sacred animals in the new colonies, at least 80 onions would be given for one cat. This brough the approximation of the reliable to the reliable the reliang pharach. Ram Bunkshus III, issued a royal order that cats should be the sole standard of value, and that onions should be iss only to the extent that they could be kept at par with the "caterwaylers," as the unit of value was termed.

This did not suit the onion growers. who at once started an agitation for the free and unlimited coinage of all onions at the good old ratio of their daddies. After passing 3,187,642 resolutions de-nouncing the horrible crime of 968 the onionites marched in a body to the pal-ace of their Pharach and demanded that the unjust law enacted at the instance of the catbugs should be repealed and the bicatallic standard restored. Ram Bunkshus listened to them patiently and answered: "Great, no doubt, was the wisdom of our ancestors. But I am in the wisdom business myself to some extent. When the ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted, that was the true ratio of the cats and onions. Now, owing to a great increase in the quantity of onions, the ratio is 30 to 1. All powerful as I am, I cannot make onions worth more than their market value. The present standard stays. As for you, O foolish onionites, your leaders shall feed the sacred crocodiles. The rest of you will return to your farms and hustle. I have re-

Thus ended the first and only currency agitation in Egypt.—Whidden Graham in Puck.

The Creditors Are Not All Rich, We believe that a careful research into the records on file in the offices of county and town clerks will revea! that there are quite as many people of lim-ited means who loan money on chaitel, and real estate mortgages as there are lenders of this class of loans among the people of large means. It is useless to deny that the man or waman who has a few hundred dollars laid aside is as anxious to loan this amount on good scurity as are the wealthy people. in fact, thousands of mortgages are held by this class, who, if tree and unlimited coinage should be adopted by the United States, thereby would lose half of their money so loaned. Who, tuen, would be the greater sufferers by ... pudiation-these people of limited neans, or those who have greater longings, such as those who are called rich? The answer is easy.—Albany Journal.

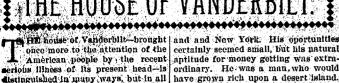
Conditions Prior to 1873. ne of the free goinnge men still say that all they want is to "restore the onditions that existed prior to 1873." In 1873 the total world's production of silver was 61,100,000 ounces and the sliver in a dollar was worth \$1.04 ln gold. Last year the world's product of silver was 165,000,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth only 0.7-10 cents. Will the silver miners restore the production of 1873 we'the first step toward "restoring the rounds

An Eminent Bimetallist's Officion. Prof. Edouard Suess, the leading Sinetallist of Austria, states briefly but with great force the objections to free coinage by this country alone. The result would be, he says, "the loss of all your (our) gold, and the obligation to your (our) gold, and the sold necessary to buy in England the gold necessary to meet your (our) obligations in foreign countries." He declares that hope na-tion alone is too weak to take such a tep, which must lead to a fluancial and perhaps an economical crisis."

An Easy but Worthless Freedom Of course, this great people is able to declare itself free from the "British" sold standard if by opening the mint the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is sufficient to make such a declaration effective. But if the adoption of free silver coinage spreads confusion among us, what advantage have we? We shall still have to sell England our wheat and ther commodities, and on a basis of gold, too -The American Banker.

We sympathize with every man who him to get accommodation to renew him

14.7



place managed by his wife. things. He foresaw that the future of COMMODORE'S" STATEN ISLAND HOMI

American commerce lay with the West and he conceived a plan for a steamship line to the Pacific coast by way of Central America. His plan, however, proved a failure.

steamships into railways—a field of ually obtained control of the New York

ly by producing inflammation of the the intestinal tract. very large quantities, as this man takes them, they produce in a little while such irritation of the stomach that

bols of his brayery and family traits Central. His operations in its stock and fixed them on an escutcheon. The were such as Wall street had never and fixed them on an escutcheon. The were such as Wall street had never them, they produce in a little while Yanderbilt arms, whatever they are, seen before and has not witnessed such irritation of the stomach that mean little. There is no record of an since. He found that railroad an until they are involuntarily vomited before and Yanderbilt who lived on a hill in a profitable, second-rate concern, and he they have time to pass into the intes-

they are involuntarily vomited before Dutch stronghold and abused his weak. left it quite or nearly the finest and times, or, being absorbed, cause no

HEADS OF THE HOUSE OF VANDERBILT.

WILLIAM II. VANDERBILT. THE VANDERBILT COAT OF ARMS.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.

took up the work begun by the father. nucleus of the fur-reaching network of steel highways that is now the Vander-the poisons just after coming upon the bilt system. The old commodore in his stage. The bismuth forms a seventy years of business activity had coat around the stomach, which for a amassed a fortune of \$00,000,000. Will-short time prevents the toxic effects of iam H. It, nine years added quite or the several other poisons. By the time nearly \$150,000,000 to this pile and Vetro leaves the stage the different poisons. proved himself the superior financier.

when he was born or where, who als parents were or why he came to Amer-fen. Alt has been said of him that he settled in Flatbush, L. I., some time about the year 1085, and that he was martied to a woman whose given name was Hiltje. What the woman's sur-name was no one can tell. True, so far In January, 1877, the commodore died and in 1885 William H. followed him. as is known, the foundation of this il-lustifious house was let. The latter's estate—probably the greatest ever left by will—was divided house was laid by Aris, who among his eight children, the bulk of it married an unknown woman. Jacob Vanderbilt I, was the son of going to the two elder sons, Cornelius and William Kissam. Each of the others—the two younger sons, Frederick and George, and the four daughters, Aris? and like his father, was a farmer. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. W. Sew

He was born, it is said, in 1692, and moved from Long Island to Staten Island Jacob Vanderbilt the first was and Webb, Mrs. William D. Sloane and married to a woman whose Christian Mrs. H. McK. Twombly—received \$10, name is said to have been Neilje. What this lady's family name was the world will never know. In 1723 Jacob Vanderfilt II. was born on Staten Island spring Cornellus Vanderbilt the first,

house of Vanderbilt is now beginthe initial greatness of the fam-My. Which is the equivalent of saying improvice, and it is on that account that

most substantial railroad property in other harm than the gastritis which he America. The second son, William H., sometimes feels. er neighbors, and from whom the pres ent family dates its foundation. Indeed the farther back the Vanderbilts go the obscurer become the lines on both sides. The vanishing point of the breed of Vanderbilt is seen in Aris Van Der Bylt, who was a farmer. Nobody knows He made the New York Central the when he was born or where, who his 000,000 and a Fifth avenue mansion

An Ant's Dwelling. Jacob the second was married and the regetable kingdom and one which of name of his vife is fortunately known. late years has become quite common She was not a Dutch woman. Her name as a greenhouse plant is the myrme was Mary Sprague. From this union codia tuberosa. The plant was first sent to Europe in 1811 by Dr. Colling who was born in 1764 and who married wood from Malacca. Its stem is tube ous and everywhere covered with thorns. In its native country every to wax. With Cornelius the first plant is constantly inhabited by thou sands of ants of the great family o

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S NEW RESIDENCE. the first Cornelius had stuck to the plant was given its scientific name farining the last Cornellus would not of myrmecodia. The ants pierce the now be lying in the finest marble palace tuberous stems in all directions and any merica. Had the first Cornelius had coat the galleries thus formed with an may faith in the soil the last Cornellus wight have been a railroad switchman. Cornelius the first bought a row Sont and varied his pursuits of agricul-

m forryman. In this departure lay the seed of the Vanderbilt millions. Eighty years ago Cornellus Vander bilt was a country lad of 20, the son o a Staten Island farmer, and the de-scendant of a line of Dutch settlers tion to rise above the paternal soil. His the policeman who stood watching him worldly possessions consisted of a small decided that his limit had been reboat with which he was operating a Then the peace guardian gave him

insect cement that is of surprising dura bility. In fact, it is so strong that whe a branch or plant dies it will rot away leaving the coment gallerles intact, the tiffy with the occasional occupation of whole then having the appearance of beautifully ramified specimen of set

Lunatio's Square Meni

An escaped lunatic captured at Lew iston on Tuesday after a two-day fas who had never manifested any ambi- ate four platefuls of green pears before primitive ferry between his native ist cup of hot ginger tea to top off with.

1.4

"He also takes some bismuth jus previously to eating the other poisons

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

the poisons just after coming upon the sous have not had sufficient time to work themselves through the coating of bismuth formed in his stomach, and

they are ready to be vomited. "In the vomiting process the bismuth is ejected together with the other poi sons, and he is ready to again go upor the stage and repeat his seemingly wonderful performance."-New York

World. Drifted Four Thousand Miles. On one of the coral reefs off the Mar shall group, far away in the South Pacific, there rests a large railway transfer barge, which was carried by winds and currents from some point on the California coast to its present resting place. Its ownership, home port and the date of its loss are unknown. John Crowley, mate of the missionary brig Morning Star, saw the barge. Speaking about it recently, he said: "We ran into the Marshall group in Sentember ast in the course of our tour through the islands, and our intention was at tracted to this huge barge resting on a reef. I made a careful examination of but the only marks of identification

on it were the word 'Transfer' and the abbreviation 'Cal.' There were narrow gauge tracks on it, and a couple of big cranes still in-tact and very well preserved. The barge itself was pretty badly weather beaten, but it was still in very good condition. It was about 150 feet long built of heavy timbers. The bottom had been copper covered, but the nhtives had stripped that off. They had

made an attempt to break the craft up, oo, but that was beyond their powe The experiences of that barge would be hard to conjecture. It may have drifted the 4,000 odd miles which divide our coast and the Marshalls in very short space of time, or it might have taken a remarkably long period." Inquiry among shipping men as to the identity of the strange craft failed o throw any light upon the subject There is no record of the loss of any such barge, and the general impressi is that it was probably swept away from one of the lower coast ports by a storm, and carried out to sea, to b guided by wind and sea to the Mar shalls.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Effect of High Altitudes.

Some German savants have shown re ently that there is a notable increas in the proportion of the number of con puscles in the blood in persons who g from a low to a high altitude. This in to thirty-six hours. It is possible that this fact may be one of the reasons fo the benecial effects of high altitude in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Almost all opinions are narrow, be cause almost all opinions are based on personal experience.

half-wild animals. He has many sto-ries of adventure to relate, one of which is the following:

The Ger-Lians and then the French flattered and cajoled him and showed him their wares. They urged him to decide at once. "Now is the time to buy," said Germans and French. But Li is too ine goods," said he, "and I shall probably take them. But I must look at all before I decide." And now England is taking down her goods, trying on her est gowns and bonnets, and parading

> lers to piace. We shall do well to show olm everything and give him a good ime.-New York World. villages are formed of the euphorbia ordinary, stylifed tree, and forms a mass of foliage composed of sections of solid green pulpy growth. Bullets and cannon shots take but little effect upon such a boma; the shots pass through and leave the boma bleedin is poisonous, and, if it enters the eyes everywhere, Century.

passengers grew frightened as the vehi-cle reeled and rocked under the tree gard a little man's troubles seriously.

199200 COSCO 113 8 - 61 - 61-

Threw Up His Job.

There is an amusing story told of a boy who was hired as a domestic and told that he would be dismissed if he broke any of the china that was under his charge. On the morning of a great dinner party he was entrusted (rather rashly) with a great load of plates, which he was to carry upstairs from the kitchen to the dining-room, and which were piled up and rested on his hands. In going upstairs his foot slip-ped, and the plates were broken to atoms. He at once went to the drawingroom, put his head in at the door, and shouted: "The plates are all smashed and I'm away."

Unsought fame is a testimony of legitimate work. In it there is no van

With many people it is as difficult to

CAN'T HELP TELLING.

No village so tmall. No city so large.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, names known for all that is truthful. all that is reliable, are attached to the nost thankful letters.



tell the one story of physical salvation gained through the aid of her Vegetable Compound.

or ulceration of the womb: Backache, bearing-down, dizziness, fear of coming calamity, distrust of

An, all-sorrows and sufferings of the past. The famed "Vegetable Compound" bearing the illustrious name, Pinkham, has brought themout of the valley of suffering to that of





Ly Chicago 9.00 pm Ar St. Louis 7.24 am

OBSERVE

lying posture, dimness of vision, dizzinces on rising suddenly, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dul pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, rollowness of the skin and eyes, I sin in the s'de, chest, limbs and sudden finances of heat burning in the fieth. A sw doese of RADWAYS PILLS will free the sys-tem of all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO. New York.



OPIUM Habit (jured, Kst. in 1871. Thousands outed, Cheapest and best cure. FRET 13t. 41t. Cate. case. Dz. Marsin, Guiner, Mich.

SCARED THE JAPS.

A Clever Faker Got Rich Before Exposare Came,
The skeleton of a "demon" was recently placed on exhibition in Japan, It was exhibited over half of the em pire, and caused an immense sensation

wherever it was shown. The "demod' is the great bugaboo of the Japanese. In the olden times in which, according to native tradition, the demon existed it was possessed of enormous strength breath, devastating a district with even greater dispatch than the plague.

It is supposed to have had a real ex stence and to be extinct only in the sense that we know the dodo to be ex-



SKRIETON OF AN EVIL GOD.

inct. Hence there are many natives of Inpan who believe that there is a possibility that one remaining specimen of the demon may be assessed in some remote place where it has been concealed for many years.

Therefore, the skeleton fabricated by an ingenious Japanese faker, aroused great curiosity, and thousands of Japanese flocked to SEe it. Its owner grew-erch, and his specimen might have con-tinued to furnish evidence of the truth of some of the asionishing folklore tales masses had not the fact that it was a swindle been proved by the authorities. As it was, the excitement over it was immense. Here is what the Japan Weekly Mail says of it:

"A most ingenious swindler recently met with well-merited punishment at the hands of the Mumamoto police authorities, after having for more than by imposing on the credulity of the Kyusha people. He exhibited what he was pleased to call the skeleton of a demon and has been convicted of most laring duplicity and sent up for a long term to a place where flesh and blood demons are of not infrequent occur

"His name is Michigami Kataro, his native village Bingo, his real profession that of a paperhanger. Being dissatis-fied with the profits derived from honest trade, he conceived the idea of man-ufacturing a demon of the good oldfashioned Shutendoji type, believing with justice that he would make a fortune by exhibiting so rare and note worthy an object. His professional skill stood him in good stead in carrying out this plan, the ingenuity displayed being well worthy of a better scheme.

"In manufacturing the huge skull he used the cranial bones of horses and exen. These he joined together most deftly by covering them on the inner with skin taken from the stomach of an ox. Horse teeth inserted the wrong way were placed in the demon's mouth, giving the skull a most ferocious expression. Two horns remained soldered on in strict accordance with the received traditions of demons in Japan, and here again the horns of an ox were put in requisition.

"The thorough preparations being complete, he set out on a swindling tour ind earned a substantial sum by ex-

ibiting his handiwork.
"But fate was lying in wait for him at Kumamoto. The fraud was defected, and the swindling three—the skeleton, the document and the man-were impounded and imprisoned. The man nade a clean breast of it, giving a minute description of the manner in which he had made the skeleton to the

Current Condensations.
Chewing gum costs the people of this country \$20,000,000 a year.

Nevada's gold yield for the past year is estimated at \$1,220,700, and the sil-

ver yield at 997,500 ounces. "Michael and His Lost Angel," is the strange name that Henry Arthur Jones

has selected for his latest play. There are only 300 Chinese in the whole of New Mexico, according to the registry certificates issued under the

new law. Russia is pushing the construction of the Tiflis-Kars Railway as fast as possi-ble and will probably have it completed by August next. It will enable her to earry an army from flie Caucasus to

he door of Turkish Armenia. Roumania has upset the plans of treaty powers to have only two fleets on the Black Sea by setting up a little fleet of its own. It contains one fast cruiser, the Elizabeth, and Aftecen smaller craft. The Roumanian flag has been recognized by the Russians who returned salutes when the fleet appear

Situation-A Lesson from the Past.

The Fort Dodge Messenger has been The Fort Dodge Messenger has been giving study to the price of oats, to see if any relation can be traced between the present low figure and the so-called demonstration of silver back in 1878. As it gives the figures for its conclusions the whole study is very interesting to a farmer. The market price at Eort Dodge is probably a fair criterion for the price at the majority of the market towns of Iowa, It says:

We submit below the figures of the out crop in the United States for each year, the population of the country and the

farmer sluce this country has been doing business with all its money at par with gold.

Notice the increased production of oats from 1872 to 1895, as compared with the increase in population. In 1872 the production was under seven bushels per capita, in 1880 about eight, has been around nine and ten since, and last year was about twelve. You are asked to jump into the dark, to expose the country to great perils, and you are urged to do it on the theory that the silver legislation of 1873 has mide oats low. It is not a party question; it is a business question. Here are the facts. Make up your mind on them calmly as a citizen in whose hands is a great responsibility. Be sure you are right then go ahead. Settle the oats question in your mind, once for all.

Again while oats have been doing better than hold their own, what has happened to the things which the farmer buys? From 1872 to 1880 a bushel of cats would average to purchase two pounds of wire: since 1890 it will average seven pounds. From 1872 to 1880, a bushel of dats would buy an average of about 1½ pounds. From 1872 to 1880, a bushel of dats would buy about 2½ pounds. In the first period it required nearly to bushels of oats to buy a gallon of kerosters, since 1890 it would buy about 3½ pounds. In the first period it required nearly to bushels of oats to buy a partel of sait, while since 1890 it took more than a gallor of oit. In the first period it fook more than a required an average of about five bushels.

On all agricultural implements it has required not over half as many cats since

THE LOW PRICE OF OATS

| Ilc. from \$1.50 to 40 cents per bushel (measured in gold). In other words, the wheat product of Argentian (and of the world) grew, mutil it exceeded the demand; while the coffee product of Brazil (and of the world) fell off, until the demand expensively for the Present.

The angust of silver coined or not the product of the supply.

till it exceeded the demand, while the coffee product of Brazil (and of the world) fell off, until the demand exceeded the sundy.

The amount of silver coined or not coined had nothing to do with the rise or fall in the price of cither coffee or wheat. It has nothing to do with the rise or fall in the price of anything in the world—labor or any other commodity.—Illinois State Journal.

HOW TO START THE WHEELS.

-"The business men and financiers is country do not think so."

basis? "The business men and financiers of this country do not think so."

P.—"But the people think so. This is a government of the people. For the people and by the people. The people certainly know what they want and their demands must be respected."

R.—"Yes, this is a government of the people, but who are the people?"

T.—"We are the people?"

R.—"Yes, you are the people who invent catchy phrases and sensational theories, but did you ever invent an industry that gave employment to idle men? Did you ever invent a thought or a doctrine which aroused confidence? Is there a single wheel in all these idle factories that you can put in motion? You can na Spanker of catta would hey an average of about 15 grounds of suger, since 1850 of about 15 grounds of suger, since 1850 of the period it required shelly 50 which are grown as the period it required shelly 50 which are grown as the period it for form or that the bushles of the period of the more than the bushles of the period of the more than the bushles of the period it for form or than the bushles of the period it for form or than the bushles of the period it for form or than the bushles of the period it for form or than the bushles of the period it for form or than the bushles of the period it for form or than the bushles of the period it for form of the period it for the period it

ecles of benefit to the farmers from free wool have not materialized. False prophets meet with cool receptions. The farmers have had the experience and Mr. Bryan can now keep all his theories. They don't pan out a cent's worth of profit.—Lockport, N. Y., Journal.

ITS EFFECT ON THE FARMER.

Why the Free Coinage of Silver Would Not Benefit Him.

Not Benefit Him.

Suppose we had free coinage of silver; suppose that all the sliver in this country were minted and in circulation, would that sell an additional bushel of wheat for the farmer? If it would, how would it? Let the farmer ask this direct question of the sliver agitator and see what the answer will be.

for any relations can be graced between the present two flags and the accellance to the property of the proper

Just that much. The farmer will suffer just as much as the wage-carner—the wage-earner because he cannot buy, the farmer because he cannot buy, the farmer because he cannot sell.

The hope of the American farmer is the home market. The backhone of the home market is the American wage-carner. The farmer cannot exist without the wage-earner; the wage-earner's life depends on protection. In protection only is the salvation of the American wage-carner and the American farmer.—New York Press.

A Little Catechism.

Did not the Democrats in 1892 promise splendid prosperity if the Democratic ticket was elected?

They did.
What did they preach?
They preached a gospel of salvation.
They said: "Give us tariff reform and your income will go twice as far. You will be rich."
What happened?
No one had an income to purchase with, Business firms failed because there was no profit. Mills closed because there was no work. Democratic promises ended in disaster.

What are the Democrats promising

Science states that We extended use of small pilot balloons would result in giving us much valuable information as to the air currents in and around clouds considerable altitudes, and are especially useful in indicating the drift of the air currents when there are no clouds in the sky, the direction of the lowe currents when only the upper currents are visible, etc.

Dishonored Drafts. When the stomach dishoners the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the clements of muscle, bone and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works, like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus re-enforced.

German authority estimates that al most a third of humanity speak the Chinese language, that the Hindoo langunge is spoken by more than 100,000. 000, the Russian by 89,000,000, while the German is spoken by 57,000,000 tongues and the Spanish by 48,000,000.

Hall's Catareh Cure,

Napoleon commanded the French armies in forty-eight battles. In five of these he was defeated. These were: St. Jean d'Acre, May, 1799; Gross Aspern and Essling, May, 1809; La Rothiere, February, 1814; and Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

Tack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs gauses the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Re-newer to prevent baldness and grayness.

we give, but in what we have left.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.-Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.

Mrs. Winslow's Scorning Symp for Children testing: soitens the sums, reques inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. '25 cents a bottle.

He who seeks fame wades deep in the

GOOD
Blood is what gives attong nerves, vigor, vita

Hood's

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper of forte-gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of stokness are not due to any actual disases, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California-Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If it, the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then luxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Der fall, Of Maddidal Erabitristics.



DENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, B. C. Late Principal Examinor U. S. Fension Barons. Syrs. in last war, It adjudicating claims, atty. since

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS in this paper.



"The Old Soldier's Favorite." a lichat

A little bit of pension goes a long way if you chew "Battle Ax." The biggest piece of really highgrade tobacco ever sold for 5 cents; almost twice as large as the other fellow's inferior brand.

\$0000

"Contains More Flesh Forming Matter Than Beef."

That is what an eminent physician says of good cocoa. The Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is the best.

See that Imitations are not palmed off on you.

"The More You Say the Less, People Remember." One Word With You,

SAPOLIO

The Blue and the Gray. Both men and women are apt to feel a little

blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color

of the hair is restored and retained by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured."
200 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

0000000000000

Upward of 6,000,000 in an incredibly Short Space of Time. Not Ove 1,000 Now Running Wild in North America.

William T. Hornaday, the Superintendent of the National Zoological Park, at Washington, a student and hunter of the buffalo in the old days. has interested himself in the question of preventing their extermination, and has done what he could to bring the matter to the attention of Congress. Unfortunately, all attempts at legis lation for the protection of this animal have been in vain, and the result is that upward of 6.000:000 were slaugh tered in an incredibly short space of time-rarly 4.000.000 killed in three years—until now there are not over 1.000 of these animals running wild in North America. Such a wanton destruction of a valuable beast, purely and distinctively American in its char acter, is unprecedented in the history

The familiarity of the Americans with the buffalo seems to have bred contempt, for the great number of these animals has led the people to think of them as animals which were valuable only for what their skins would bring in the market. But owing to the vast destruction of the herds, and the fact that the reduced number has increased the price of the skins and the other products, there has come a revulsion of popular sentiment in re gard to them, and they have become very valuable in the eyes of the generthe eyes of those surviving among the sums of money for the robes and skel-

Of all the quadrupeds that have lived upon the earth, Mr. Hornaday says that probably no other species has ever mar shuled such innumerable hosts as thos of the American bison. It would have been as easy to count or to estimate the number of leaves in the forest as to calculate the number of buffaloes living at any given time during the history of the species up to 1870. Even in South Central Africa, which has always been so prolific in great herds of game, it is probable that all of its quadrupeds taken together on an equal area would never have more than equaled the total number of buffaloes in this country forty or lifty years ago To the African hunter such a statement might seem incredible, but Mr. Horna day says that it is fully warranted by the literature of both branches of the Mr. John Filson, in 1784, wrote of the Blue Licks in Kentucky "The amazing herds of buffalo which resort thither by their size and number fill the traveler with astonishment and prodigious roads they have made from all quarters, as if leading to some populous city." In 1770, where Nashville now stands, were immense numbers of buffaloes and other wild game. The country was black with them. Daniel Boone found vast herds of buffaloes grazing in the valleys of East Tennes see, between the spurs of the Cumberland Mountains. Between the Rocky Mountains and the States lying along the Mississipppi River and Minnesota to Louisiana, the whole country was one vast buffalo range, inhabited by millions of buffa-

A volume could be filled with the records of plainsmen and pioneers who penetrated that vast region in the early part of the century, and who were as-tounded by the number of buffaloes a herd which he saw on the Arkansas River. According to his recorded observation, the herd extended along the river for a distance of twenty-five miles, which was in reality the width of the vast procession that was moving north and back from the road as far as This would give a strip of country two miles wide and twentyfive long, or a total of fifty square miles covered with buffaloes, averaging, at Oal. Dodge's estimate, from fifteen to twenty to the acre. By the lesser number, fifteen, it is found that the number actually seen on that day by Col Dodge was in the neighborhood of 480,-000. If the advancing herd had been at points fifty miles in length, as it was known to have been in some places by twenty-five miles in width, and still averaging fifteen head to the acre. it would have contained the enormous number of 12,000,000 head, but, judging from the principles which governed their periodical migrations, the moving mass probably advanced in the shape wedge, which would leave about 4,000,000 as a fair estimate of the actual number of buffaloes in the great southern herd. It is no wonder there fore, that the men of the West of those days, both white and red, thought it would be impossible to exterminate such a mighty multitude. The Indians of some tribes believed that the buffaloes issuel from the earth continually, and that the supply was inexhaustible yet, in four years that southern herd was almost totally extinct. "With such a lesson before our eyes," said Mr. Hornaday, "confirmed in every detail by living testimony, who will dare to say that there will be an elk, a moose, caribou, mountain goat, mountain sheep, antelope, or black-tail deer left alive in the United States in a wild state fifty years from this date, or even twenty-five?"

in the earlier days before the buffalo's almost complete extermina tion, the people had realized the immense money value of the great herd as it existed in 1870, the slaughter could probably have been stopped. At that time, 500,000 head of bulls, young and old, could have been killed every year for a score of years without appreciably diminishing the size of the Mr. Hornaday's estimate these could easily have been made to yield various products, worth \$5 each, as follows: Robe, \$2.50; tongue, 25 cents; meat of hind quarters, \$2; bones, horns, and hoofs, 25 cents; total, \$5 And the amount annually added to the New York Tribung

wealth of the United States would have been not less than \$500,000 on all the robes taken for the market, say 200,000. The Government could have collected a tax of 50 cents each, which would have yielded a sum doubly sufficient to have maintained a force of mounted police fully competent to enforce the laws regulating the slaughter. The American people, it seems, have not vet learned to spend money for the ection of valuable game, and by the time they have learned it, there will be no game to protect. Even despite the enormous waste of raw material that has been shown in the utilization of the buffalo product, the total cash value of all material derived from this source, if it could only be reckoned up would certainly amount to many mill ions of dollars, perhaps \$20,000,000 at told.-New York Times.

THE FLYING MACHINE

How the Successful Air Ship Will Be

Built.
It is an old story now that the aero: auts of the day have abandoned the search for light materials and buoyant gases in attempts on aerial navigation. The flimsiness and large area of exposure that attend the use of such neans place the aeronaut at the mercy of the elements. Their hope now lies in the principle of the oyster shell which boys sail to such gratifying distances with comparatively small muscular effort, and the laws which account for soaring birds like the buz-Professor Langley, Mr. Maxzards im and Herr Lillenthal are one in their reliance on this aeroplane theory. The mechanical peculiarity of the zeroplane's motion is similar to the gliding of a rapid skater over thin ic faster he goes the less danger is there of sinking. So Professor Langley has used in the building of this last and actually a thousand times heavier than the air which promised to support them, and he relies entirely on the exarea of the planes, shaped something like the wings of a hawk. and their angle to the currents of air, to achieve buoyancy. The oyster-shell analogy affords luminous explanation to every man who remembers the ecstacy of seeing the white disc soar away and up dong after the earth should, by all experiences of stonethrowing, have claimed her own. The flatter and thinner the shell within the limits of weight, the more astonishing the flight that resulted, unless, indeed, the edge of the missile were inclined downward instead of slightly upward. In the former case the shell darted instantly to earth, and the throw fell as much short of the average heaving of a peoble us the more scientific skim would have exceeded it.

Illuminated Birds.

Stories of luminous birds have been elated by sportsmen occasionally, but, as for as I know, exact facts and data terror, especially when he beholds the this most interesting and somewhat sensational subject. A friend in Flor-da told me that he had distinctly seen a light moving about in a fic cranes at night, and became satisfied that the light was upon the breast of the bird. Another friend informed me that on entering a heron rookery at night he had distinctly observed lights moving about among the birds.

That herons have a peculiar possible light-producing apparatus is well known. These are called powderdown patches, and can be found by turning up the long feathers on the heron's breast, where will be found a patch of yellow, greasy material that sometimes drops off or fills the feathers in the form of a yellow powder. This powder is produced by the evident decomposition of the small feathers, producing just such a substance as one they observed. Col. Dodge described might expect would become phosphorescent, as there is little doubt that it does.

The cranes and herons are not the only birds having these oily lamps, if so we may term them. A Madagascar bird, called kirumbo, has a large patch on each side of the rump. The the eye could reach on both sides. At have two pairs of patches; the true a low estimate, the ground visible from berons three, while the curious boat-the road where Col. Dodge was driving, bills have eight, which, if at times all which was covered by the herd, extend- luminous, would give the bird a most conspicuous, not to pearance at night.

Some years ago a party of explorer entered a large cave on the island of Trinidad that had hitherto been considered juncessible. To their aston ishment, they found it filled with birds which darted about in the dark in such numbers that they struck the explorers and rendered their passage not merely disagreeable but dangerous. The birds proved to be night hawks, known as oil birds, and in great de mand for the oil they contain, and it is barely possible that these birds are also light-givers. The powder-down patches of the oil birds are upon each side of the rump.—Philadelphia Times.

The Murder on the Brig Mariner Almost the only case known where an officer was killed by a member of the crew and the murderer escaped nunishment is that recorded of the little brig Mariner, which was on a sugar voyage from St. Thomas to this port in the same year that the Thayer mutiny occurred. J. C. Lewis, the first mate, and Frank Jakileta, a Russian seeman, had a quarrel which developed into a fight in which the sailor had th better part until the mate promised to let him alone. As soon as he was released from the grip of the Russian grabbed a belaying pin and rushed at the sallor, who made a motion as if to draw a knife. Bang came the belaying pin over Jakileta's head. Then out came the knife. There was a swish and a slash, and Lewis, with his jugular vein severed, fell to the deck, the rest of the men could interefere. Jakileta was disarmed, but, as the ves sel was short-handed, he was compelled to keep at work. Mrs. Wharton, the wife of the captain, John Wharton, of Portland, read the burist service. and the body of the mate was buried at sea. On the arrival of the brig in port, Jakileta was at once taken before Commissioner Shields, and, as the Grand Jury was in session, the case was quickly disposed of. The prisoner's stroy was corroborated; the ples that he acted in self-defence was accepted, and he was set at liberty.

NOTES AND COMMENTS. While there is some uncertainty as to

denied that these will be of the Charleston cruiser class, says a Washington correspondent. The Japanese government already has several vessels of this type, the Charleston, in fact, being a duplicate of the Japanese cruiser Nani Ka Wan, which was constructed about a year before its Amer ican prototype. It would appear from reports which reach here from Tokio that Japan, like the United States, does not find these vessels as satisfactory for all-round service as those of the gunboat class, which are equally well adapted for carrying the flag and for the performance of police duty. But neither would be especially effective in time of war. It is likely, therefore that the new vessels of the Japanes navy will be more distinctively of the ored cruiser and battleship type In noting the retirement from the army of Major George E. Robinson, the Washington papers recall the fact Seward on the night Lincoln was as assinated. Major Robiuson was at enlisted man in the Army during the war. He was soon afterword trans ferred to the hospital corps, with station at Washington City, When Seward was thrown from his carriage and so badly injured that he required the services of a professional nurse Robinson was assigned to look after him. On the night when Booth shot the President and Payne made an attack upon Seward, Robinson was in the secretary's room. The assassin, on entering, was seized by Robinson, but he succeeded in attacking and wound ing the secretary. But for Robinson's presence Mr. Seward might have been killed. A gold medal was given to Rob inson by Congress for his services, and when Hayes came to the White House he was made a major and paymaster in the Army.

It is noteworthy that, though in each of the American crematories more men than women have been cremated, the movement abroad was practically begun by women, Lady Dilke, of England, and a German woman having been cremated at Dresden. When efforts were made in the years 1873-74 on the Continent of Europe, in England and in the United States, in favor of the cremation of the dead. Lady Rose Mary Crawshay was one of its prominent advocates. A number of well-known women in this country have expressed themselves decidedly in favor of cremation. Among them are Olive Thorne Miller, Mrs. Lippincott, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. Ella Wheel er Wilcox, Mrs. Alice D. Le Plougeon the late Kate Field, Rose Elizabeth Cleveland and Edith Thomas. At a public meeting Mrs. Ballington Booth referred to the time when her body should be carried to the crematory. The total number of cremations in the United States from 1876, when the first crematory was established, to the close was reported to be 4,647. Nearly 1,000 persons were cremated in the last year in twenty-one crematories. In the crematory at Fresh Pond, N. Y., eighty-five boys and sixtysix girls were incinerated. The number of men cremated in New York is more than double the number

Mr. George G. Brown has been the faithful efficient secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Education for several years. So satisfactory have his services been that recently the Committee on Finance agreed to recommend an increase of \$1,000 a year in his salary. To the surprise of the public at large, if not of that of his friends, Mr. Brown has put a veto on this prolems in financial and monetary matters with which the city is confronted, this is not the most suitable time for such ection." This is said to be the first time a Brooklyn official ever refused a roffered increase in salary. The incident is rare enough, at all events, in municipal history to warrant more than an incidental notice. It is needless to say that Mr. Brown's suggestion has been heeded and the committee's oresent."

A special commission has declared muracticable the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic ocean and the Mediterranean, across the territory of France. The scheme was originally suggested as a means of evading Gibraltar for the transit of war vessels to and from the Bay of Biscay and Toulon.

The London correspondent of The Manchester Courier publishes a remarkable acount of a new illuminant, which, if all that is said of it is true. will push both gas and electric light very hard. For its production no machinery is required save that contained n a portable lamp neither larger nor r than is used with colza oil or paraffin. This lamp, it is declared. generates its own gas. The substance imployed is at present a secret, lealously guarded by some inventive Italians. The cost is declared to be at nost one-fifth of that of ordinary gas, and the resultant light is nearly as bright as the electric light and much whiter. The apparatus can be carried | about as easily as a candlestick and

seems both clean and odorless. dency was unanimous. Never in any previous Presidential election in Mexco, or, perhaps, in any other republic. vas there a result so remarkable.

Pennsylvania papers tell of a man vho is swindling farmers by means of double-end fountain pen, one end of which he uses in drawing up contracts for harvesting machinery, and the other he presents for the farmers to use in putting their signatures to the locuments. The ink of the contract fades, and a promissory note is written

signature. A New York Surrogate has decided that George Gould earned the \$5,000,-0000 left him by his late father Jay The State Controller tried to show that the money was subject to the collateral inheritance tax as a gift, but the Surrogate says that the younger Gould earned it by his services to his father for twelve years be- on the tre

fore Jay Gould dled. This is at the rate

of about \$417,000 a year.

Among the various quiet but useful the number of warships which Japan works which Gerald Balfour is carrymay contract for in this country, it is ing out for the benefit of Ireland, the encouragement of horse breeding occuples by no means the least place It is understood that the government is contemplating the Issue of a royal commission to inquire into the whole subject and that the chairman will probably be the Earl of Dunrayen.

According to the records for 1890 the amount of sugar cane produced by the leading countries of the world was: Cuba, 530,000 tons; Java, 320,000 tons; Jamaica, 210,000 tons; India, 220,000 tons; Brazil, 230,000 tons; Manilla, 180,-000 tons; Mauritius, 120,000 tons; Gulana, 120,000 tons; China, 100,000 tons; Guadeloupe, 100,000 tons; United States, 100,000 tous; Porto Rico, 80,000 A political campaign has a multi-tude of side

portant civic consequences. Yet few

probably think of the influence of s campaign upon literature. Every political contest creates or particularly applies various expressions which thereafter are practically ruined for oberer use. Adverting to this point, astonishing part played in every campaign by political "gags" which stand to nine votes out of ten in the place of any final and definite opinions upor great questions of national policy. Sometimes these terse expressions embody in a compact form a distinct principle, but often they are mere senseless flings at a caudidate which prove nothing but the vacuity of the minds that utter them. In every campaign "some phrase or adjective or epithet is worked to death by campalgu orators and afterward by the newspapers. It is, in the first place, generally uttered in a serious way, because it is supposed to be pathetic striking or especially vivid; but after it has been used by ten thousand stump speakers and twenty thousand editors, it is reduced to the level of a ludierous bit of political slang." Bookman contends that this sort of thing has its serious side, for indiscriminate use of these current political phrases results in the vulgarizing ssive words in the language, thanks to the poverty of the reporter's vo-cabulary." There are words that must be allowed to lie fallow for perhaps years after a Presidential election because of the over-telling which paign. What all the people have once laughed at can not for a long time be profitably used again in a serious relation.

Under Blankets.

When, in the old days of trouble be tween the English and the French there was talk of sending Admiral Hawke to sea to keep watch over the enemy's fleet, there occurred a notable interview. It was November. The weather was stormy and dangerous for vessels, and the government was

not agreed as to sending him out. Mr. Pitt, who was in bed with gou was obliged to receive those who had business with him in his chambe This room had two beds and no fire. The Duke of Newcastle came to see him to consider the sending out of the fleet, and had scarcely entered the room when he cried out, shivering all over with cold: "How's this? No fire?"
"No." said Mr. Pitt. "When I have

the gout I cannot bear one." The duke, wrapped in his cloak, took a seat by the invalid's bedside and began talking; but he found himself un-

able to endure the cold.
"Pray allow me," he exclaimed suddenly, and without taking off his cloak he buried himself in the other bed and nred brains with a hawk and came ou continued the conversation. He was on top in the contest. H. S. Edwards strongly opposed to risking the fleet in owned a flock of pigeons which one the November gales. Mr. Pitt was as day were cut off from their cote by a to sea, and both argued the matter with much warmth. It was the warmth, indeed, in the room.

"I am positively determined that the fleet shall sail," said Mr. Pitt, accompanying his words with the most lively gesticulations.

"It is impossible! It will perish!" said the duke with ear At the moment the discussion waxed hottest another dignitary of the realm came in and found it difficult to keen his countenance at the sight of two ministers deliberating on a matter of s grave importance from such a novel situation.

The fleet did put to sea, and M Pitt's judgment proved to be right The enemy was crippled and a singular advantage gained.

Killing the Trees.

In France great care is taken in lo cating the wires that carry high-ten sion electric currents, whether used for light or for nower, but in America the thing is done more simply, says Cos mos. No one bothers himself about what is to be found at the side of th wire and it passes among the branche of trees and across thickets uncon scious of the damage that it may do.

Now, in many towns it has been re marked that the trees crossed by the current dwindle and die. It has als been observed that the death of thes trees invariably follows the rainy sea son; the leaves, being soaked with moisture become good conductors and In the 22,000 electoral colleges of lead the current down into the tree Mexico the vote of last month for the from the wire. The wires to be sure e-election of Porfirio Diaz to the Pres. have been insulated, but the protective layer has been quickly destroyed by the friction of the branches and th line becomes bare, producing thus re sults that it would have been well t avold. And the electricity is the only thing that can be accused of this. I suffices to convince one's self to com pare the conditions of the trees tray ersed by the wires with that of neigh boring trees. It has often been notice that in a storm all the trees through which wires pass die in a few hours while the surrounding ones are no touched. This is a very serious source of complaint and causes some lawsuits

An experienced farmer asserts that i one-half of the fruit of a heavily laden tree is removed by picking, the re mainder will be of better quality. The product will also be as many bushel as though all of the fruit had remained GREAT WOOD INTERESTA.

Not Much Used as Fuel, but important in Manufactures.

The use of wood for fuel has depreclated to a great extent within the past few years, and the indications are that the demand for it for such use will continue to grow considerably less for some time to come. Of course farmer and the manufacturer close to wooded lands will confinue the use of wood for fire because it is handy to procure and saves transportation charges.

And while the use of wood for fuel

has depreciated to such a great degree it has increased in uses in the manufactural arts wonderfully. The greatest consumer in the new lines is the wood pulp mill. In this branch of industry the use of wood is enormous, exceeding 100,000,000 feet, board measure, a year in this State alone. The man who cuts timber for kindling wood is not the only sufferer. What he could not utilze for the market the charcoal burner placed in a pit and converted into charcoal. Charcoal burning did not require a great number of men, but still t made it necessary for some one to watch closely the pits to see that s stray breeze or some other influence did not set the smoldering branches into flame. Many a pit of charcoal has been destroyed through the careless ness of the watcher. Charcoal consumption has fallen off at least 35 per

The industries in which-charcoal was employed have to a large extent found cheaper or more convenient fuel. The tinsmith's furnace is now fitted with a eservoir containing gasoline or other liquid fuel, and the charcoal bag is left in the shop. The confectioner now keeps his molding table warm with the flame of gas, where in former years nothing but charcoal would do. In this case it was not alone economy that was sought, but convenience as well. With illuminating gas, the heat can be regulated as desired. Gas has also dis placed wood and charcoal in the cullnary department for a "quick fire. Gas stoves, as well as oil and naphtha stoves, are largely employed in the bousehold, both for cooking and heating purposes. The cheapness of oil and gas, coupled with the convenient appli ances for utilizing their heat worked an astonishing change in the

consumption of fuel. In the manufacture of wood pull New York State leads, Of 250 pulp mills in the United States more than So are in this State. Wisconsin holds see ond place as to the number of mills. Maine third, and New Hampshire fourth. This State not only has the greatest number of mills, but it has the largest mills as well, some of then having plants which, in size and capacity, are unequaled both in the Unit tates and Europe. The Pulp mill at Palmer's Falls, on the Upper Hud-son, with a capacity of 10,000,000 feet. board measure, and owned by the Had son Pulp and Paper Company, is said to be the largest ever built. Eighty per cent. of the mills in this State obtain their supply of wood from the Adirondack woodlands. In view of the vast forest areas in other States, it seems strange that the capitalist should concentrate on New York and cause her to furnish the largest product of this class. And while the supply of wood pulp logs continues to diminish the product of wood pulp increases constantly. Some of the wood neces sary is now being brought from Canada, but the percentage is very small when the aggregate of the product is considered.—New York Times.

Pigeons Outwit a Hawk.

The Southern Sportsman told recent ly about a flock of pigeons that meas absolutely resolved that it should put large hawk. The pigeons knew that if the hawk once got above them, one was the only at least of their number would go to make the hawk a meal, and so up they flew in circles, perhaps hoping to go higher than the hawk. In the rising game they were no match for the hawk. The latter kept under the pigeons, and leisurely followed their la-

orious movements. Then came a curious and unexpected sight to Mr. Edwards. Every pigeon losed its wings, when they appeared to be the size of sparrows, and down they came past the hawk at a terrific rate. That astonished the hawk ectually dodged the dropping birds, and missed half a dozen wing strokes be-fore it got in full chase of them. When it got down to the barnyard not a pigeon was in sight—some were in the cote, some in the porch, two in the well louse and one was in the kitchen. The hawk had been outwitted completely: It is a question how the pigeons man aged to check their fall, as they did not slacken up till they were about sixteen or twenty feet above the ground, when they scattered in all directions to es cape the bawk.

Ready-Made Bridges.

"Rendy-made bridges are something ew under the sun," explained a wellknown and prominent bridge builder "for there are a number of concerns now which keep on hand a full stock of ready-made from bridges of nearly all sizes. By this I do not mean that I could pick up ready-made a bridge as long as the Long Bridge. I would have no difficulty, however, in finding endy-made and packed so that it could be shipped in less than half day after the order was received a number of bridges as long as the so called Chain bridge on the upper Po-The customers for the readymade bridges are mostly railroad com anles, who, when theywant anything. want it mighty bad, and are in ar awful hurry for it. Only recently a ratiroad bridge was washed away from a stream in Pennsylvania. In ess than two hours a bridge ninetyseven feet long and nineteen and half feet wide was ordered by wire In six hours every part of it was shipped, and in two hours less than three days' time trains were running regularly over it. It had to be hauled over two hundred miles, too."

The bones of aged persons having nore lime in them than those of young people, are therefore more brittle-

Catching Sharks Near Hawaii. Lieutenant, Coyne and some fifteen members of Company E started out on a steam launch a little after 10 s. in. Sunday for the purpose of doing what they could with a certain family of sharks reported to have been seen outside the harbor

They stocked the launch well, preparatory to an all-day's hunt Just outside the harbor unmistakable signs in the shape of several fins wer ligns in the shape of several instance of the water, and they made the surface of the water, and they made the soldiers hair bristle with excitement. A hook baited with a large piece of pork and attached to a heavy line was thrown overboard. There was a bite and a pull, and the large good signal shape was and before long a good-sized shark was bauled along and filled with rifle and revolver bullets. This was excitement enough, but, when, after the tine had been thrown over again, another shark was captured in the same manner, the men in the launch could hardly remain

in their places.

The line was cast overboard once more and soon there was a tug that caused a very burning sensation to pass over the hands of the four men who held it. The launch was pulled here and there by whi seemed to be a monster twice the size of the others. This seemed to be proven when the shark stuck its fin above water. when the shark stuck its in above water. At this seven or eight bullets pierced the bead of the monster, and after a hard fight during which the saunch was in imminent danger of being capsized, the prize was brought alongside and towed with the other two to the Aloha boathouse, where it was found to be 11 feet 8 inches from head to tip of tail, and 534 inches around at its largest part. The largest of the remaining two measured 9 feet 8 inches.

Upon being cut open the large shark

proved to have a stomach exceptionally vold, which in some degree accounted for the ting given the line. One of the smaller ones stomach was found to con-tain two hats, one towel and half of the top of a barrel, which one of the soldiers construed as meaning that two native women had gone our in a cance with a keg of beer, and had been met by the shark, which had devoured one woman, the head of another, and tapped the keg in a peculiar manner.

To Cure Headaches.

"A hot bath, a stroll in the fresh air shampooing the head in weak soda-water, or a timely map in a cool, quiet room will sometimes stop a nervous headache," writes Dr. B. F. Herrick in the Ladies' Home Journal. "When overfatigued from shopping or sightseeing a spong dipped in very hot water and pressed re peatedly over the back of the neck be tween the ears will be found exceedingly refreshing, e-pecially if the face and temples are afterward subjected to the same treatment. Neuralgia is cause I not only by cold air but by neility of the stomach, starved nerves, imperfect teeth, or by indolence combined with a too generous diet. Heat is the best and quickest cure for this distressing pain.
A hot fist-iron, passed rapidly and deftly
over several folds of thannel laid on the
affected spot will often give relief in less than ten minutes, without the aid of med icine. Hot fomentations are of equal value; though when the skin is very tender it is more advisable to use dry tender it is more advisable to use any heat, nothing being better for the purpose than bags of heated salt, flour or saind, which retain warmth for a long time. Cold water, applied by the finger tips to the nerves in front of the ear, has been known to dispel neural ic pains like magic. When caused by acidity a dose of charcoal or soda will usually act as a currently. Side headeshe is accompliant. a corrective. Sick headache is accom-panied by bilious symptoms, and attacks usually come on when the person is overtired or below par physically. This is a disease of the first half of life, and often stops of its own accord after middle age. A careful diet is imperative in every case, sweetmeats and pastry being especially

pernichus

"Eating heartily when very tired, late dinners, cating irregularly, insufficient mustication or too much animal food, es pecially in the spring or during the hot weather, are frequent causes of indiges-tion, causing headaches by reflex action."

To Remove Substances from the Eve When an insect, a grain of sand, or any similar substance lodges on the surface of the eye, the consequence pain and inflammation, terminating, it neglected, in obscurity or dimness vision and sometimes loss of sight The substance may either lie loose o the surface or having penetrated the outer coat, may remain there fixed. In the former case it is easily removed by means of a camel-hair pencil dipped in oil, or what is better, a bit of white paper rolled to the size of a quill and softened in the mouth. When the substance is fixed in the coats of the eve. a surgical operation becomes ne essary to remove it. The accident is frequent amongst smiths, and it recognized amongst them as a "fire in the eye," some one of the craft being usually celebrated for removing it employing for that purpose his nail, his tongue, or the first rude instrument that may come within his reach.

The Chone Tree.

Chone is the name given by the Ka akas to a tree which flourishes in New Caledonia. It reaches a height of forty feet, and puts forth beautiful flowers having a perfume like that of jasmine The chone is the Cerbera manghas o the botanist, and belongs to the family of the Apocynaceae. It yields a milk juice, like the india-rubber tree, which when evaporated, leaves'a black gum that softens in boiling water like guttapercha, but has the advantage of dis olving in petroleum. The solution nainted or floated on wood and evapo ated leaves a thin layer of the gum impervious to water. Leather regnated with the gum can remain in water for hours without becoming Moreover, according to Di Prat-Flottes, a French naval surgeon. it makes an excellent waterproof var nish for boots when it is dissolved in ssence of turpentine.

Sparrow's Choice of Colors. It has recently been discovered that sparrows have a particular dislike to ertain colors, such as purple and blue correspondent in Nature states that some caged sparrows that he had would not touch their food if he put trips of blue paper upon it: that the manifested a discourteous dislike to adles who came into the room wearing lue dresses, and that several of them vere cured of the vice of pecking at ertain part of the wall they had acces o by plastering a piece of blue paper ver it. As sparrows are grain-conuming birds, here is a suggestion for

armers.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

PUSSY WILLOW The brook is brimmed with melted snow. The maple sap is running, And on the highest elm a crow His big black wings is sunning. A close green buil the way-flower lies Upon its mossy pillow, And sweet and low the South Wind blows

And through the Lrown fields calling Come, Pussy! Pussy Willow! Within your close brown wrapper sting Come out and show your silver fur; "Come, Pussy! Pussy Willow!"

Soon red will bud the inaple trees, The bluebird, will be singing. And yellow tassels in the tree e Be from the poplars swinging; And rosy will the May-hower lie But you must come the first of all.
"Come, Pussy!" is the South Wind's Upon its mosey pillow

Come, Pussy! Pussy Willow!" A fairy gift to children dear, he downy firstling of the year— Come Passy! Passy Willow.

THE CHILDRES'S DE IGHT.

The 'all day sucker' is not an indi-vidua, but a piece of candy that costs one cent, and, as its name tamples, gives joy to the sucker for twen y four hours. in some instances where the suction is not too tense. an sli-dayer known to last a week, and this on the affidavit of the buyer. The composition of this bit of confection is a profound mystery, but it is aurmised that small pebbles are infused with glucuse and then dyed all colors of the rainbow, which, of course, add to the rapture of the con-

THE GIRL-QUEEN

The little child monuren. Withelmina of Holland, is bessel with a wise mother who remembers that her daughter is a Oneen, but also that she is a little girl, to be kept strong and well in her growing years. She lives very simply and quietly, years. One tives very simply and quietly, much more so than many American chil dren. She rises at 7 o'clock every morndren. She rises at 7 o'clock every morning, breakfasts at 8, and at a o'clock her lessons begin. The study she likes best is history. The morning studies are stopped at 11:30, and then the Queen goes out for a drive. No matter what the weather is, nor what the season, she drives in an open carriage. At 4:30 there is tea in the English fashion. Then, unis tea in the Luglish rashion. Then, un-til dinner time, the Queen is free to amuse herself as she pleases. She roams in the palace gardens, or perhaps has an outing with her dolls. At 6.30 dinner is served. Her hour for reiging is as regular as the hour for rising. She is in bed by 10 o'clock each night and the lights are out.

CLEVER FEATS OF A CHIMPANZEE.

Professor Garner says that one of the most intelligent and quite the best edu-cated chimpanzee that he has ever saw is Consul II. The many feats done by this ape would fill a small volume; he has not been trained to perform them as tricks, simply to amuse or entertain visitors, but many of them he has taken up of his own accord, having seen others do so. The feat that impressed me most was his skill in riding a tricycle, and his taste for that sport. He often takes his machine without being told, and rides all about the place; if he finds it lying on its side, he sets it unright, adjusts the handle har. sets it upright, adjusts the handle-bar, mounts it, and takes a ride. He propels it with ease and guides it with dexterity. No boy of his own age can handle it with No boy of his own age can handle it with more skill. He ride all about the place, around the walks and drives, all over several acres of ground: he steers it around the posts and corners, around the curves of the paths, makes his way through crowds of people without colliding with them. He amuses himself by the hour at this pastime. When he tires of it he sometimes shoves the vehicle up in some corner and leaves it. in some corner and leaves it.

Consul also smokes cigar, cigarette, or pipe. He often finds a cigar stub about the place, picks it up, puts it in his mouth, and goes to his keeper for a light. One amusing habit he has is that of spit-ting; he is not very skilful in this, but is persistent. However, he has the polite-ness not to spit on the floor; he spreads a piece of paper on the floor, and uses it as

MARSH WRENS.

Marsh wrens are queer little fellows. Queer in their nests, queer in their song, queer in the places they choose for their omes. They are of two species, quite closely resembling each other, and yet one will never live where the water is fresh, and the other will live only where it is fresh. The first is seen only on the salt-marshes and yet its habits are almost the same as those of the fresh water bird. They build nests almost alike and yet they never put them in similar places. they never put them in similar places. In going across a salt-marsh you often see a tuft of the tall coarse grasses, of which the stems have been woven and bound together into a sort of column, and then in their top. two or three feet from the ground, is a large coarse ball of long leaves and fibres, of the size of a child's head. This is the nest of a marsh wren. Now you may coast the treeh water. Now you may cross the rresh-water marshes all day long, and you will see no such thing, and yet you will see num-bers of the short-billed marsh wrens, and you will pass many of their nests, and the nests will look almost exactly like those perched up in the tops of the sait-water grasses, but you will not see them unless you know where to look. Why? unless you know where to look. Why? Because instead of being away up on the grasses, they are placed at the roots. Can you tell why they differ so in their nest-building? I cannot. Each nest, at either species, is a coarse ball, as already mentioned, with a round hole on the side, and inside is the real nest, a benuituilly smooth and comfortable place for the bird and her young. I mentioned also that the marsh wrens of either the salt of fresh water species were peculiar in their fresh water species were peculiar in their notes, for you can scarcely call it a song.
It is a series of short sounds, seeming almost like the bubbling of-air through water—somewhat like the noise which your feet make in stepping on the marshy ground, and yet it has a musical effect which is very pleasant.

Spirits in the Watches.

During the course of his lecture in Pittsburg the other evening, Paul du Chaillu, the African explorer, told how he once controlled a race of savage cannibals while he was on the dark continent. He had a number of cheap watches, whose ticking completely nonplussed the savages and caused them to regard him as a spirit. He made a practice of leaving one of these watches in a village where he had stopped. After a while the watch, of course, ran down and stopped, and the cannibals said that the spirits had gone to overtake their master. When Du Chaillu returned to these villages he always got the watch that he had left behind, and, unobserved, wound it up again. The natives heard the ticking continued, swore again that the explorer was a spirit, and did their ut-